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U.S. Raid Smashes Iraq 'Terror' Center



Workers digging through the rubble Sunday of one of the buildings destroyed in the U.S. attack on Iraqi intelligence facilities in Baghdad.

Clinton Says 23 Missiles Sent Saddam 'the Message'

By Eric Schmitt. WASHINGTON — Declaring the United States cruise missile attack against Iraq's intelligence headquarters in Baghdad a "success," American officials said Sunday that Iraq's ability to direct terrorist acts worldwide had "suffered a major setback." President Bill Clinton expressed regrets that Iraqi civilians had been killed in the strike, which was launched in retaliation, Washington said, for an Iraqi plot to kill former President George Bush during a visit to Kuwait in April. Mr. Clinton said on his way to church, "We sent the message we needed to send."

No President Ever Had More to Gain Politically

By Paul F. Horvitz. WASHINGTON — Perhaps no recent president stood to gain more politically from using force abroad than President Bill Clinton. Still vulnerable to questions about his strength of character, his decisiveness, his ability to stand up to critics and his avoidance of military service, Mr. Clinton may win a quick jolt of public approval for his response to the alleged plot on the life of a former U.S. president. His voice was stern when he declared Saturday evening in a national address: "We will combat terrorism. We will deter aggression. We will protect our people."

Some analysts believe that the 46-year-old president, whose poll ratings remain dismal, already had begun to bury his image as a fumbling leader who has trouble making decisions, who wavered on policy in Bosnia and who tries to please too many competing interest groups. He recently shuffled the White House staff, fought more forcefully for his economic plan and managed several narrow legislative victories. Political leaders from both major parties applauded Mr. Clinton's decision to strike Baghdad, including Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, a Democrat who has been at odds with the president, and Bob Dole, the Senate Republican leader. Yet a few of Mr. Clinton's persistent critics remained cautious, and in a city that treats the president with something less than full respect,

analysis of the raid is likely to have ups and downs. The intended message Sunday was that of forceful retaliation, the same one that John F. Kennedy sent to the Russians over missiles in Cuba, that Gerald R. Ford sent when he dis-

Attack on Baghdad. White House officials say their only regret is that CNN was not in Iraq. A connection to the thwarted terrorist plot in New York? Monday Q&A, Page 2. Missions see a double standard, while Western nations are supportive. Page 7. The State Department has advised Americans to use caution abroad. Page 7.

ATTACK, Page 7. Includes a map of the Middle East showing the location of Baghdad and the Gulf of Aden, and a detailed map of Baghdad showing the intelligence headquarters complex and surrounding areas like the Central Post Office and the Tigris River.

Kiosk. YEAR'S BEST — Colin Jackson of Britain en route to the world's best 110-meter hurdles time this year, 13.10 seconds, at the European Cup Super League finals in Rome. Page 12.

For Germans, a New Lesson About Walls

By Marc Fisher. ROHRLACK, Germany — Nearly four years after they began their adventure in the new world, Elke and Ekkehard Hotz look up from their satellite-delivered television picture and find themselves in the wrong century. In their small corner of reunited Germany, they live with no car and no phone. The roving physician who used to serve their village of 160 people in what was formerly East Germany no longer makes his rounds. Factories near Rohrlack, a 90-minute drive north of Berlin, have shut their gates permanently. Shops are shuttered, bus routes canceled, youth clubs closed.

Their children must fight off teenage bullies wearing swastikas and steel-tipped boots. "The people here say, 'Build the wall again, bring back East Germany,'" Mrs. Hotz said. "People in the village live without sewers, without bathrooms, without clean water. They live like they did at the end of the war, when we were all bottomed out." In the heady days after Communist East Germany was wiped off the roster of nations, the chancellor of German unity, Helmut Kohl,

promised to turn the East into a "flourishing landscape" in three to five years. In some places, Germany has achieved exactly that. Cranes line the autobahns as Western investors create an auto culture, erecting chain stores, car lots and even Germany's first U.S.-style suburban shopping mall, near Leipzig. Everywhere in the East, work crews lay track for high-speed trains. Berlin's new center — where Communist bureaucrats once worked in hulking, pollution-darkened, war-damaged buildings — features pricey leatherware and Cajun cooking. See GERMANY, Page 6

Local Tokyo Vote Sends Mixed Signals

By T. R. Reid. TOKYO — A closely-watched local election in Tokyo on Sunday conveyed mixed signals about the mood of the electorate, as one of Japan's rebellious new parties scored strongly. But the embattled ruling party, the Liberal Democratic Party, held its own as well. Analysts who had hoped that the election for Tokyo's local legislature might provide some guidance for next month's pivotal national election came away shaking their heads in confusion.

With voters furious about political corruption and several upstart parties challenging the entrenched political power base, the election on July 18 to choose the lower house of the national Diet, or parliament, could well mark the end of 38 years of Liberal Democratic dominance. But the results Sunday are not a clear indicator. In an election for 128 members of the Tokyo legislature, the Liberal Democrats led the field, winning 44 seats, a gain of one seat from the last legislative election. This leaves the party short of majority control in the local assembly, but

the result is hardly the big loss that some had predicted. The big gainer was the Japan New Party, one of several new political bodies that has split from the LDP over the last year. The New Party, with no members in the previous Tokyo legislature, ran 22 candidates this time and 20 of them won. The big loser was the Socialist Party, which went from 29 seats in the previous legislature to 14. The last Tokyo legislative election, in 1989, See JAPAN, Page 6

Chinese Turn the Tables on Russians

By Nicholas D. Kristof. YICHANG, China — To promote international cultural exchanges, the restaurant manager explained with a straight face, she allows Chinese customers to hug the restaurant's Russian hostesses. "They can hug, because that is a foreign custom," said Meng Qingmin, one of a wave of Chinese restaurateurs who lure young Russian women to chat with and struggle up to male diners. "It's a foreign habit, and we want the girls to be at ease and feel able to follow their foreign customs." The Russian women, while managing to

disguise any deep-rooted cultural desire to be enveloped by strange Chinese men, accept the hugging. That's life, they seem to say, when the yuan is stronger than the ruble. "I need money," Sasha Gagarina explained, flashing a smile, as she spent her 22d birthday pouring drinks for two Chinese businessmen and struggling to communicate with them. Since penniless Chinese emigrants have traditionally waited on tables around the world serving foreigners, there is scarcely a better symbol of China's growing prosperity than little restaurants like the Russian Salon, where Miss Gagarina works. In places like this, the tables are turned.

In the Russian Salon, and hundreds of similar establishments around the country, the Chinese have the place of honor, and it is the foreigners who are lighting their cigarettes and pouring them liquor. It may seem a bit strange that Chinese should pay a huge premium to be served by people with whom they cannot communicate, but it does bring a bit of psychic satisfaction. "We're Russians, and Russians are so exotic to them," said Miss Gagarina, who is on leave from the university where she is studying to be a teacher. "It's not very pleasant for See RUSSIANS, Page 6

In a Region Full of War, Syrians Think of Peace

By William E. Schmidt. DAMASCUS — In the ancient souks and the new office buildings of this city, growing numbers of people are now saying openly what was once unspeakable: peace with Israel is coming, and it is time to think about Syria's role in the Middle East after a peace agreement. While such private pronouncements are sharply at odds with statements by the Syrian government, which continues to condemn Israel for intransigence at peace talks in Washington, they are a clear measure of the degree to which the popular mood and economic reality seem to be shifting within Syria, which has long been the most hostile to Israel of the "frontline" Arab countries. "When peace will come depends on many things still, but I think most people here now believe for sure that peace will come," said Hsan Sankar, a member of the Syrian parliament since 1990 and a businessman whose company just completed a new plant outside Damascus to can and freeze fruits and vegetables for export. "There is no going back now for Syria." Amir Sankar, his brother, agreed, adding, "We must be prepared for Israel," a reference, he acknowledged, not to Israeli tanks and soldiers, but rather an invasion someday of merchants and business people from Tel Aviv and Haifa. Such remarks have little to do with hardball diplomatic and political calculations but rather reflect a sense of optimism that has settled in.

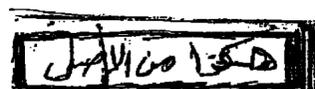
especially among wealthier, more Western-oriented business people in Syria. In Lebanon, in Jordan and even in the occupied West Bank, among Palestinians, there are also business people who will speak of the commercial advantage in peace. But under Syria's autocratic regime, success in business is usually tied to being in official favor, and diplomats say the private opinions of businessmen are worth heeding. While Westerners seem unwilling so far to stake money on Syria's future, joint ventures among Syrian and Arab investors have helped create several new industrial projects like that of the Sankars, and a tide of conspicuous imports is surging into the country, like luxury cars and fleets of hundreds of privately owned minivans to supplement Damascus's overburdened public transportation system. In large part, the economic reforms are directly related to the new realities forced on Syria by the collapse of the Soviet Union, which not only deprived Damascus of its most important patron and ally but also forced President Hafez Assad to open himself more to the West. Not only did Mr. Assad join the Western coalition that faced down Iraq in the Gulf War in 1991, but later that same year he was also persuaded by the Bush administration to take part in the face-to-face talks between Israel and Syria's Arab neighbors, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinians. "After 45 years of the politics of confrontation, See SYRIA, Page 7

Seoul's High-Tech Chase

By Steven Brull. SEOUL — In three decades, South Korea has progressed from one of the world's poorest nations to one of the few developing countries in line to join the industrialized world. Yet, the strategy that powered South Korea's growth — protecting the domestic market while harnessing a hard-working and literate labor force to flood Western markets with textiles, electronics and other goods — has been outgrown. "We must restructure to create more knowledge and capital-intensive industries," said Il Sakong, a former finance minister and chairman of the Institute for Global Economics. "Our success or failure will depend primarily on whether we can obtain technology." Although Korea is a major exporter of electronics and automobiles, its economy is still based on low- and medium-level technology that can easily be duplicated by other countries. Even Samsung Electronics Co., one of the world's top makers of semiconductor chips, is mainly a producer of memories, a commodity chip.

On the other hand, the nation's presence is minimal in value-added technologies such as laser disks and CD-ROMs, software and biotechnology. Unlike Japan, Europe or the United States, South Korea is too small to invest enough to develop proprietary technology. General Motors Corp., in fact, invests more in research and development than all South Korean companies combined. Lower-wage countries in southeast Asia and China are beating Korea at its former strategy. In fact, South Korea finds itself in much the same position as Europe and the United States, Manufacturing jobs, relatively well paying, are See KOREA, Page 11

General News: The U.S. public starts to turn against immigration, a new poll indicates. Page 3. In Algeria, terrorism appears to have entered a more ominous phase. Page 2. A Mandela succession struggle complicates politics in South Africa. Page 4. Business/Finance: Food exporters told the G-7 nations to remember them in trade talks. Page 9. Book Review: Page 4. Brute: Page 4.



U.S. Taped Islamic Cleric Tied to Plot

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the help of a confidential informer operating inside a suspected bombing ring, federal agents recorded many private conversations of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, the Egyptian cleric who has been blamed for inspiring terrorism in Egypt and the United States. But after reviewing those recordings, the Clinton administration does not plan for now to arrest the cleric, law enforcement officials said.

The decision comes as law enforcement and administration officials debate how to proceed with the cleric. Senior officials in New York and Washington said the tapes did not reveal enough information to justify an arrest.

But others said there was also a desire to allow Sheikh Abdel Rahman to remain at large because the government gains important intelligence about Muslim radicals by watching the people attracted to him as he

works from his mosque in Jersey City, New Jersey.

A decision to hold off action was endorsed by Attorney General Janet Reno, officials said.

The informant who helped break up a major bomb plot last week was Emad Salem, 43, a former Egyptian military officer. Mr. Salem was a close aide to Sheikh Abdel Rahman and worked as a translator and bodyguard for him. It is unclear whether he got the tapes through a hidden body recorder or on the telephone, or whether certain locations were set up for audio surveillance.

Six of the eight men arrested on Thursday in a plot to assassinate political leaders and bomb the United Nations, the FBI's New York headquarters and two commuter tunnels, were followers of the cleric. The man described by law enforcement officials as the ringleader of the bomb plot worked as a translator for the cleric.

Officials said there were at

least three other suspects in the case. They have not been arrested, the investigators said, because federal prosecutors need additional evidence and a more complete picture of their role to bring charges against them.

But they said the suspects' identities were known to authorities and, unlike the eight arrested suspects, they were not regarded as dangerous.

One of the arrested suspects, Clement Rodney Hampton-El, was described by New York City police detectives as having worked closely with a radical Black Muslim group called Al Fuqra, and they say they believe he assisted the group in carrying out many crimes, from bank robberies to murders.

As a loosely knit organization, Al Fuqra turned to Mr. Hampton-El and perhaps a few others in the Black Muslim community to provide it with weapons and expertise in carrying out attacks, the detectives said.

The cleric is officially wanted

in Egypt for inciting a riot that left hundreds dead in Cairo four years ago. But Egyptian government officials there have made it clear that they do not really want the cleric to be arrested, but would be touched off among his followers by extraditing the cleric back to Cairo.

It is not known how the Egyptian government would view a decision by the United States to arrest the cleric and to try him for crimes here.

The preacher has a history of eluding law enforcement authorities who suspect him of inspiring terrorism on two continents.

He and many of his followers were charged in the murder of Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian president. Many of the followers were convicted, but the cleric was acquitted.

The 55-year-old preacher, blind since childhood, slipped into the United States from Sudan in 1990 despite being named on a State Department "watch list" of suspected terrorists and attracting a following including Arab militants named in several terrorist cases: the assassination of Rabbi Meir Kahane, the trade center bombing and last week's case.

Sheikh Abdel Rahman has repeatedly denied any involvement in terrorist activities.

Investigators have declined to detail the conversations taped by Mr. Salem, but said they fell short of clearly implicating the cleric, although other material remained to be evaluated.

"The U.S. attorney studied all that stuff for hours," one senior investigator said. "It just didn't make it."

But an administration official in Washington said the authorities could have marshaled enough evidence to justify arresting Sheikh Abdel Rahman.

He said, however, that the cleric was seen by some officials as "an intelligence asset" who helped investigators gain information by monitoring those drawn to him. There was no suggestion, the administration official said, that the cleric was knowingly cooperating.



Sheikh Abdel Rahman, center, left his Jersey City apartment over the weekend with associates.

Q & A: Dangerous Amateur Terrorists

After the arrest last week of Muslim fundamentalists in the New York area in connection with a plot to bomb the United Nations headquarters, Hudson River commuter tunnels and other sites, Bruce Hoffman, the director of the strategy and doctrine research program at RAND and an expert on international terrorism, discussed the new terrorist threat with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Is this a threat of a different nature to anything seen before?

A. Absolutely. We are accustomed to dealing with professional terrorists who have been trained somewhere, who are part of an organization with a command and control structure, who follow orders from some external force and who, to use an Israeli term, have an address that can be retaliated against.

Q. How do the people arrested in New York differ from that picture?

A. They are not full-time terrorists but part-timers; not professionals, but rank amateurs. What is particularly worrisome is that these amateur terrorists are even more dangerous than the professionals.

Q. How so?

A. An established organization has a modus operandi that enables investigators to build a profile and to anticipate events. I think it is almost impossible to determine the dimensions of this threat. These people could be anywhere, and we just don't know how many there are.

Q. Are they supported by any particular country or groups of countries?

A. Since they are not trained anywhere, we don't know who may be controlling or influencing them, even indirectly. Anyway, since a lot of time has not been invested in their training, they are expendable.

Q. You describe them as amateurs. However, they do seem to have a pretty detailed knowledge of explosives.

A. In describing them as amateurs, I didn't want to suggest that they are any less dangerous. In fact they are more dangerous. We

have seen that almost anyone can purchase ordinary commercially available materials, fashion them into a crude but nonetheless lethal bomb. Since the capability is available to anyone, all that is needed is the willingness and the motivation to act.

Q. Why do you think that the United States, although an open society, has until now escaped the terrorism experienced in other countries?

A. A main reason is that terrorist groups felt that there was a plethora of American targets around the world that they could hit easily. We were dealing with organized terrorist entities that had a base or headquarters somewhere, and they were worried that by operating in the United States they would up the ante and provoke a response. In other words, the United States would seek out their base camps and bomb them. But these people are freelance. The constraints are lower. There's no place to retaliate against.

Q. So what can the United States do?

A. It has to accept that there is no single magic solution. Certainly we can undertake a number of measures such as tightening the borders, strengthening our deportation laws and empowering law enforcement agencies to conduct preventive intelligence and preempt terrorist attacks. But the fact remains that none of that is going to eliminate the threat completely.

Q. Will it change the way that Americans live and work?

A. I think it will, but it should be kept in perspective. There is a greater threat from being mugged or raped or shot in a drive-by gang shooting than being harmed in a terrorist attack.

Q. Why are such groups so hostile to America, which in fact is a land of great tolerance to any kind of religion, including theirs?

A. You have hit the nail on the head. These people reverse the myth of the American immigrant who is readily assimilated and indeed wants to assimilate. They have a profound sense of alienation, of being apart from society. They don't want to integrate. This casts their struggle into an us-against-them

context in which they can contemplate killing a lot of people simply because they are not their co-religionists.

Q. The us-against-them phenomenon that you described turns the whole of society into an enemy?

A. Yes, it creates an almost open-ended category of enemies — essentially anyone who does not belong to the same religious group.

Q. Do the New York bombers represent the tip of an iceberg?

A. I think so. What worries me is this: One would have thought that the rapidity with which the FBI cracked the World Trade Center bombing case would have sent a powerful message to terrorists that the United States is a tough place to operate in. Rather, it has done the opposite. The people arrested last week used it as an excuse to carry out an even more audacious terrorist campaign. They have gone from killing a handful of people at the World Trade Center to contemplating mass wanton murder, such as the destruction of two tunnels. One can only shudder to think what the next group is going to contemplate.

Q. Is there a connection between the bombing of Iraq and last week's thwarting of a terrorist plot in New York?

A. One can only speculate, but I think there is a high probability that it was.

Q. Why do you believe that?

A. Just the timing of it. It is very hard to find an address or a signature for the activities in New York. But here we have a parallel case — I'm not sure it is related, although it may be — in which there is incontrovertible evidence of a state-sponsored planned act of terrorism against a former president of the United States. Given the plot that was being hatched in New York, the bombing was a demonstration that the United States will not stand idly by and be threatened. It was a justified opportunity to seek retribution, that was made all the more necessary and compelling because of the events in New York.

Q. In other words, the raid on Baghdad was intended to send a message?

A. Precisely.

Algerian Terrorism Takes Ominous Turn

Targeting of Big-Name Personalities Appears to Mark a New Campaign

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — Eighteen months after Algeria's military leadership canceled the country's first free parliamentary elections to prevent Islamic militants from coming to power, the already violent struggle between security forces and Muslim guerrillas appears to have entered a more ominous phase.

Islamic extremists appear to have embarked on a new terror campaign in the past three months, targeting prominent intellectuals instead of government figures. Meanwhile, more than 15,000 troops have been brought into Algiers to man checkpoints and shake down suspicious characters, though their presence seems regarded more as a nuisance than a contribution to public order.

Last week, Mohammed Boukhouza, a respected sociologist, was killed in his apartment by intruders who slit his throat in front of his daughter, who was left bound and gagged. His assassination was preceded by the slayings of five other professionals who have preached against the intolerance of militant Islam and advocated bold steps to modernize Algerian society.

Mr. Boukhouza, 52, was recently named head of an institute for global studies, replacing the former education minister Djilali Lyabes, whose slaying in March began the current rash of killings.

Rachid Mimouni, a popular novelist, says he is convinced that Islamic extremists have carried out the slayings to intimidate their secular opponents, though no reliable proof of who perpetrated the killings has been produced. He says that after killing hundreds of guerrillas in a protracted struggle with the government that has left 800 dead on both sides, Islamic militants now want to go after big-name personalities.

Mr. Mimouni says that the killing of a well-known writer such as Tahar Djaout, who was slain last month, is "more effective than assassinating 1,000 policemen" because it generates a climate of fear throughout the population.

The killings have already sent shivers of fear and suspicion through Algeria's middle-class professional community. The names of those "sentenced to death" by armed Islamic groups allegedly have been posted in some mosques, and speculation about a hit list of 150 personalities dominates conversation in coffeehouses and universities.

The intensifying security pressures, combined with a bleak economic outlook, have not aroused much enthusiasm for the ruling High State Council, led by Major General Khaled Nezzar and backed by the military. Nor have civilian politicians, led by figurehead President Ali Kafi, inspired much confidence.

Nonetheless, the government has tried to restore hope that Algeria's experiment in democracy will be rescued. Last week the High State Council announced that it would hand over power at the end of the year to a transitional body that will preside over the country until new elections can be held, probably after 1996.

By that time, officials, whose government is \$25 billion in debt, expect higher oil and gas revenues and a lowering of the debt burden to improve the staggering economy. At the same time, the military-backed government is banking on the hope that most Algerians will lose their fervor for transforming the country into an Islamic state.

Many of the 3 million voters who cast their ballots in December 1991 for the now-banned Islamic Salvation Front clearly did so as a protest against the way the country was run by the anti-colonialist guerrilla leadership that drove out the French three decades ago.

Moroccan Voters Give Opposition A Stronger Role

RABAT, Morocco — Opposition groups led by the Socialists made strong gains in the first phase of parliamentary elections over the weekend, at the expense of five centrist parties in the outgoing majority. But no party won an outright victory.

Final results made public by the Interior Ministry on Saturday showed that out of the 222 seats decided by direct suffrage in the Friday voting, the first in nine years, the opposition won 99 seats against 62 in the old parliament. The centrist parties slipped to 116 seats from 141.

The real gain for the opposition is about 50 percent, less than apparent, because the number of seats in parliament has increased to 333, from 306 in 1984.

Nigeria's Leader Plans New Election

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

LAGOS — Nigeria's military leader, General Ibrahim Babangida, has announced that there will be a new presidential election with new candidates to replace the June 12 vote that he annulled last week.

In a nationwide address, General Babangida did not say exactly when the election would be held or how it would be conducted. But he emphasized that the two previous candidates — Moshood Abiola of the Social Democrats and Bashir Tofa of the National Republican Convention — had disqualified themselves from running again because of what he called their flagrant abuse of Nigeria's election laws.

He said new candidates would be selected from the two existing parties, both of which were created by General Babangida to contest the presidential election.

There was no immediate reaction from the two candidates. Mr. Abiola, 55, a wealthy publisher and industrialist, has declared himself Nigeria's "president-elect" and said that he will resist any efforts by the authorities to nullify his triumph at the polls.

In announcing that neither of the two candidates in the June 12 election would be allowed to run again, General Babangida said Mr. Abiola was disqualified by a new

WORLD BRIEFS

Athens Expels 4,500 Albanians

ATHENS (AP) — The police began deporting 4,500 illegal Albanian immigrants Sunday after rounding them up apparently in reprisal for Albania's expulsion of a Greek Orthodox priest last week.

The Public Order Ministry said the Albanians were being sent to the border by bus from assembly points all over the country. The roundup is to continue through at least Tuesday, a spokesman said. Officials believe there are about 150,000 Albanians working in Greece illegally. Since the collapse of communism in Albania in late 1990, thousands have crossed the border into Greece.

Relations between Greece and Albania worsened Friday after Archbishop Chrysostomos Maidonis, a Greek, was expelled from the southern Albanian town of Gjirokaster.

Azerbaijani Rebels Yield to Aliyev

MOSCOW (AFP) — Azerbaijani rebels pledged allegiance Sunday to the country's acting president, Geidar Aliyev, ending a monthlong insurrection that touched off a political crisis, the Interfax news agency reported.

Under an agreement signed here by the rebel leader, Surat Huseynov, and Mr. Aliyev, the former Communist Party chief, the rebel forces are to withdraw from positions near the capital city, Baku.

Mr. Aliyev said he wanted "to end a confrontation that could lead to a civil war." Interfax said the rebellion forced Abulfaz Elchibey, the elected president, to flee to his native region. Parliament stripped him of his powers and transferred them temporarily to Mr. Aliyev.

Japan Deports 3,391 Illegal Aliens

TOKYO (AFP) — Japan has deported 3,391 foreign nationals for violating visa and immigration regulations in a crackdown launched in April, the immigration bureau said in a report released Sunday.

South Koreans topped the list with 745, followed by 651 Malaysians with 540 and Iranians with 487, the report said. More than 90 percent of the deportees had been illegal workers engaged in jobs without proper visas, it said.

Most of them had been living in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya.

Gadhafi Offers Deal on Lockerbie

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, has offered to hand over to the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson two suspects indicted in the West for the 1988 Lockerbie bombing.

In a CNN interview, Colonel Gadhafi said the pair should not be turned over to the United States or Britain, which are demanding their extradition for trial. Tripoli has refused to hand over the suspects for trial in either country, triggering UN sanctions in force since April 1992.

Colonel Gadhafi urged Mr. Jackson to set up a "big trial" for the two Libyans for the work to "know the truth about this disaster." The December 1988 bombing of a Pan Am passenger plane over Lockerbie, Scotland, claimed 270 lives.

Shuttle May Stay Extra Day in Orbit

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — The Endeavour astronauts continued work on science experiments, Earth photography and several medical tests on Sunday, as flight directors considered adding a ninth day to the mission.

If approved, the extra day would be spent mainly on a troubled space station technology experiment that examines wastewater reusability. The experiment involves equipment to recycle water, including a tank, a gas/water separator and two filters. NASA engineers want to perfect a water recycling system before permanent occupation of the proposed space station Freedom.

Endeavour blasted off June 21 on NASA's 56th shuttle mission. It is the fourth of eight flights planned this year. The primary objective — capturing the European Retriever Carrier for return to Earth — was accomplished Thursday. Landing was scheduled for 1244 GMT on Tuesday at the Kennedy Space Center.

2 U.S. Soldiers Wounded in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — Somali gunmen shot and wounded two American soldiers on Sunday. About an hour later, a Pakistani soldier was wounded, military officials said.

A United Nations spokesman said the U.S. Army soldiers were fired on about 10 A.M. while clearing debris from 21 October Road, a wide avenue lined with abandoned factories and buildings where snipers are common.

Doctors at the U.S. military hospital refused to give the soldiers' conditions, but the spokesman said the wounds were not believed to be life-threatening. A Pakistani soldier was shot and wounded along the same road, said the spokesman, who spoke on condition of anonymity. The attacks followed Friday's bombardment of a U.S.-government owned ship unloading jet fuel at Mogadishu's port.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Credit Card Breakdown Hits France

PARIS (AFP) — France's Carte Bleue computer system broke down over the weekend, making many cash distributors useless and preventing businesses from getting authorizations for credit card transactions.

Most restaurants and businesses use hand-held machines to obtain swift authorization; the card is inserted while the customer taps in a secret code. But with the central computer link having broken down, it was impossible to get authorizations and many cash machines could not recognize the codes.

Euro Disney was among the places refusing all Carte Bleue transactions. Air France said it was trying to ensure that last-minute travelers could buy tickets. The three-star restaurant Tour d'Argent reported no problem. The owner, Claude Terrel, said he did not use the hand-held machines. "They are not very aesthetic," he said, "and we find it embarrassing to question our customers' credit-worthiness."

Philadelphia has opened a new, \$52 million convention center in hopes of luring major business exhibitions and conferences. The new center makes Philadelphia competitive with Washington, Baltimore and New York for major East Coast conventions. (WPP)

Gambling casinos in Atlantic City, New Jersey, have introduced live poker games. Casino owners estimate that poker will add \$75 million in betting to the more than \$3 billion that changes hands each year here. A house dealer will deal all hands, although the order of betting will rotate in the normal fashion. (NYT)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Venezuela

TUESDAY: Chile, Costa Rica, Pakistan, Peru, Vatican City

WEDNESDAY: Brunei, Central African Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Zaire

THURSDAY: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Suriname, Taiwan, Thailand.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters

OAU Seeks Fresh Life In Cairo Summit Talks

CAIRO — African leaders will convene here on Monday for the 30th anniversary meeting of the Organization of African Unity, searching for a role in a world that increasingly ignores their continent.

Prime Minister Atef Sedki of Egypt told a gathering of foreign ministers before the talks: "Africa is now at a crossroads. Either it becomes a vital and influential part of the modern world, or we ourselves allow our continent to be marginalized."

The organization's leaders, returning to the capital where the group held its first meeting in 1964,

Joseph F. Talese, 89, Father of Gay Talese, Dies

OCEAN CITY, New Jersey — Joseph F. Talese, 89, whose assimilation as an American was chronicled in the 1991 best-seller "Unto the Sons," by his son, Gay, died of lymphoma Wednesday.

Trained as a tailor in his village of Maida in southern Italy, as were his ancestors, and later an assistant cutter in a shop in Paris that employed an older cousin, Mr. Talese went to the United States in 1920.

The tailoring business he founded in Ocean City, New Jersey, thrived after he added a gimmick called the Suit Club. At the cost of \$1 a week, members printed their names and addresses on small white cards and, after placing the cards in unmarked envelopes, deposited them in a vase on a counter in the shop. As his son recounted, Mr. Talese "each Friday night would invite one of the Suit Club members to close his eyes and pick

from the vase a single envelope, which would reveal the name of the fortunate winner of a free suit, to be made from fabric selected by that individual." After two fittings, it would be ready to wear in a week.

Because up to 300 or 400 people were soon paying \$1 each week to partake in the raffle, Mr. Talese was earning on each "free" suit a profit perhaps three times the average cost of a custom-made suit, in those days — to say nothing of the additional money he earned when he enticed a winner into purchasing an extra pair of matching trousers.

"But," his son wrote, "my father's bonanza was abruptly terminated one day in 1928, when an anonymous complainant sent to City Hall, possibly by a rival tailor, charged that the Suit Club was a form of gambling clearly outlawed under the town charter. And thus ended for all time my father's full-time commitment to the reputable

but precarious life of an artist with a needle and thread."

After that, "he diversified," his son said.

He opened, in succession, a fur-coat remodeling business, a dry-cleaning operation and a women's dress boutique that, in partnership with his wife, he continued for more than 60 years on the main street of the shore resort. He and his sold the business three years ago.

John Crosby Brown Moore, 96, the architect and designer of many university buildings, churches and civic institutions, died Tuesday in Needham, Massachusetts.

Hans M. Leffelt, 93, a gynecologist who was one of the earliest proponents and practitioners of family planning, died June 18 in Manhattan.

Thomas D. Deane, 75, an authority on ophthalmology who discovered the cause of the blackouts suf-

fered by wartime pilots, died of Parkinson's disease Sunday in Newtown, Pennsylvania.

Brian C. Campbell, 43, an artist and former gallery director, died of AIDS Sunday in Provincetown, Massachusetts. He was the former husband of Mary D. Fisher, who addressed the Republican National Convention last year on AIDS, speaking as a woman infected with the disease.

Anthony Standaee, 86, a chemist and an author of irreverent books about fellow scientists, died of Alzheimer's disease Tuesday in Sharon, Connecticut.

Charles Mikolayev, 56, an illustrator of children's books and a book designer, died of cancer Wednesday in New York. His illustrations, often inspired by his Polish and Ukrainian heritage, were widely acclaimed for their richness of color and evocative design.



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POLITICAL NOTES

FBI Chief: Working in a Vacuum?

WASHINGTON — One recent morning at the FBI headquarters someone pinned a note on the bulletin board outside an employee changing room. Addressed to "WSS," the initials of William S. Sessions, the FBI director, it said, "Time to clean out your locker."

The note reflected the exasperation of many FBI employees about Mr. Sessions, who is fighting almost alone to keep his job, operating as little more than what his critics say is a congenial figurehead presiding over an agency riddled with discord five months after an agency-wide ethics report on the director's conduct made his ultimate departure seem inevitable.

His marginalized state seemed even more apparent when, as a mysterious mail bomber spread fear across college campuses and one of the most dangerous terrorist plots ever uncovered on American soil unfolded in New York City, Mr. Sessions was working the rubber chicken circuit.

In his recent speech in San Francisco at the Commonwealth Club, a civic affairs group, Mr. Sessions took aim at health care fraud, calling it a serious financial problem that had to be addressed by the federal authorities.

Mr. Sessions' trip represents exactly the kind of peculiarly timed travel that has infuriated his associates at the bureau and his parent agency, the Justice Department, since he became director in 1987.

He did stay on the phone until 2 A.M. on the day the New York case broke, but aides had had difficulty keeping up with him now that he is on the road, especially because Justice Department officials refused to grant him permission to use the bureau's jet for the trip.

His frequent travels aboard FBI aircraft — on which he often took his wife, Alice — were heavily criticized in the department's report. As a result, Mr. Sessions has been reduced to flying on commercial airlines with his bodyguard in tow. And his aides hurriedly tried to update the director on investigative developments as he crisscrossed the country.

Some information has slipped through the cracks. When Mr. Sessions told reporters in San Francisco that no one had taken responsibility for the mail bombs, he was unaware his aides had been told hours earlier that The New York Times had received a letter from "FC," the initials sometimes used by the bomber, who said that a "newsworthy event" was about to occur.

Gore Finds Federal Discontent

PHILADELPHIA — Vice President Al Gore brought his campaign to reinvent the federal government to the cradle of American democracy and discovered that the people who are tending to the government here are far from happy.

Mr. Gore was well into his meeting with federal workers when Don Scheidt, an Internal Revenue Service employee from Newark, New Jersey, suddenly asked a question that prompted 300 people assembled in the restored First National Bank building near Independence Hall to burst into applause.

"You've got to stop the freeze," Mr. Scheidt said, warning that the Clinton administration's proposal to freeze federal workers' pay would devastate the vice president's effort to revamp the way government works.

"We're looking for ways to fix the freeze," Mr. Gore replied after the applause died down. "I understand your point, and I hear you loudly."

Moments later a General Services Administration employee stepped up to a microphone to complain that federal employees were tired of being "treated like second-class citizens" whose views were being ignored by policy-makers like Mr. Gore.

"Why do you think I'm here?" the vice president responded defensively. "That's exactly why I'm here."

The employee countered: "We're starting to wonder what happened to the Al Gore who once was a supporter of federal programs."

Mr. Gore insisted: "I'm still here." The vice president's aides said the exchange was the sharpest Mr. Gore has faced since he embarked on a series of "town meetings" with government workers eliciting their support for his "reinventing government" effort. In previous meetings, even in Washington, federal employees have tended to be more deferential and polite, the aide said. (WFP)

Young Republicans Look to Kemp

CHARLESTON, West Virginia (AP) — Jack Kemp, the former housing and urban development secretary, was the Young Republican National Convention's top choice for the party's presidential ticket in 1996 in a straw poll.

Mr. Kemp, a former New York congressman, drew 37.5 percent of the 409 votes by Republicans aged 18 to 40, said Nate Fendley, chairman of the North Carolina delegation, which conducted the poll. The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, finished second with 8 percent.

The 100,000-member Young Republican National Convention sponsors the convention every two years.

Quote/Unquote

Sheldon Hackney, President Bill Clinton's nominee to head the National Endowment for the Humanities and who is president of the University of Pennsylvania has been attacked by conservatives as an apostle of "political correctness," testifying before a Senate committee: "I resent bitterly being victimized by slander by slogan." (NYT)

U.S. Public Now Calls For Fewer Immigrants

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — With both legal and illegal immigration into the United States approaching historic highs, a public reaction against immigration is also growing, the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll shows.

After decades of heavy immigration that has included large numbers of Hispanic laborers and Southeast Asian refugees, and at a time when many Americans are out of work, a large majority of Americans surveyed said they favored a decrease in immigration. Many cited the economy as a factor in their opinion.

The poll shows that anti-immigrant feelings are also colored by a perception — which is not supported by the facts — that most immigrants are in the United States illegally.

When asked whether immigration into the United States should be "kept at its present level, increased or decreased," 61 percent of those answering the national telephone survey last week preferred a decrease. That preference is up from a 1986 Times/CBS News Poll, when 49 percent favored a decrease.

One of the poll respondents, Dorothy Lepping, 33, a postal worker in Pennsylvania, said her opinion had been shaped by the way she had seen immigrants treated in her hometown. "I saw the amount of aid that went out to them and the way that was abused," she said in a follow-up interview. "I feel that our economy is in a bad state, and we should take care of our own."

Such sentiments have grown over the decades. When the Gallup Poll posed the same question in 1977, just 42 percent favored a decrease in immigration; in 1965, when the nation's doors were reopening after four decades of low immigration, just 33 percent called for a decrease.

According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 8.9 million people have legally immigrated to the United States in the past decade, and 3 million others may have slipped into the country illegally. Immigration experts say the numbers approach those of the great wave of European immigration at the turn of the century.

"What people are reacting to now is the reality of the past 20 to 25 years," said Ira Mehlman, a spokesman for the Federation for American Immigration Reform, a lobbying group that seeks to reduce immigration. "There are unprecedented levels of immigration and the numbers are growing, and the American people are saying, 'Enough is enough.'"

The tightening economy also seems to be a major reason for the increasing anti-immigration sentiment in the new poll, which was conducted Monday through Thursday and questioned 1,353 adults nationwide. The poll has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points. The participants in the 1986 poll and last week's poll were asked, "Do you think that, in general, the United States should welcome immigrants who come here with very little or are conditions here today too hard for this to be practical?"

In the new poll, only 32 percent said the country should welcome immigrants, while 60 percent said this was not practical because of hard conditions.

In 1986, when the same question was asked at a time when economic conditions were better, Americans were less leoparded in their views: 43 percent said the country should welcome immigrants, approximately equal to the 45 percent who said it was not practical because of hard conditions.

"If we had a robust economy, even a sustained high level of immigration would not create much controversy," said Arthur C. Helton, director of the Refugee Project of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. "I think if you look at the development of immigration policy, the impact on the workplace would emerge as a decisive factor."



VALEDICTORY — Former Presidents Ronald Reagan and Gerald Ford and their wives attending a memorial service for Pat Nixon, the former first lady, at the Nixon Presidential Library in Yorba Linda, California. Mrs. Nixon died of cancer Tuesday at 81.

U.S. to Curb Chemicals in Food Farming

By Marian Burros

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The federal government has announced a major landmark in the history of food safety: a ban on the use of chemicals in the production of the nation's food, assigning a higher priority than in the past to protecting the health of children and the environment.

The change of policy, which could alter everything about the way food is grown and what Americans eat, was incorporated in an announcement by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Agriculture, and will be reinforced in a major scientific report to be issued Tuesday.

The announcement by the three agencies will "create incentives for the development of safe pesticides" and will "remove those pesticides that pose the greatest risk from the market," said David A. Kessler, the commissioner of food and drug.

"The administration is committed to reducing pesticides," he said, and is now endorsing the use of "integrated pest management," a farming method that substitutes the use of

beneficial insects and crop rotation for some pesticides.

Mr. Kessler said the announcement would mark "a major landmark in the history of food safety."

Until now, critics charge, agencies in the government have been at odds over agricultural chemicals and in recent years, especially during the Reagan and Bush administrations, there has been no effort to restrict their use.

Until now, there has been no coordinated effort among the agencies, except when concerns about individual pesticides have raised public alarm. Otherwise, the environmental agency has dealt with analyzing the safety of pesticides, the Food and Drug Administration has tested for pesticide residues in food and the Agriculture Department has worked to keep pesticides on the market to help farm production and income.

"The Agriculture Department, EPA and the Food and Drug Administration are working together in a way they have never done before," said Carol M. Browner, administrator of the environmental agency.

As the government's attitude evolves, there is concern in both the food industry and the environmental movement that the new message could cause panic and discourage people from eating fruits and vegetables, just at the time the government is also stepping up efforts to persuade Americans to consume more of them.

The long-delayed National Academy of Sciences report, which will be made public Tuesday, hedges its findings, saying that children may be uniquely sensitive to pesticide residues. It says changes are necessary in chemical regulations to protect infants and children because of this.

"Infants and children differ both quantitatively and qualitatively from adults in their exposure to pesticide residues in foods," the report says, because they consume more calories per unit of body weight and eat fewer types of food than adults.

Although acknowledging the need for pesticides to increase the amount of fruits and vegetables available, the academy recommends that health considerations, rather than agricultural production, be put foremost.

Clinton Says Hello to Man Who May Be Half-Brother

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a week of crossed wires, President Bill Clinton has finally spoken by telephone with the California man who says he is Mr. Clinton's half-brother.

But getting a White House account of the exchange was something like pulling teeth. The press office issued only a terse three-sentence statement reporting that a 15-minute conversation had taken place. It said the two men agreed to meet "at some point in the future."

There was no report on whether Mr. Clinton had been persuaded that Henry Leon Ritzenthaler, the 55-year-old man on the other end of the line, was indeed another son of William Jefferson Blythe — his father. Nor was there a hint of when the two men might meet after first being publicly linked in a Washington Post article last week.

The Post said Mr. Blythe and Adele Gash were married in 1935 and divorced a year later, although she became pregnant by Blythe in 1937. Mr. Blythe then married Mr. Clinton's mother, Virginia Cassidy, in 1942 and was killed in an automobile accident in 1946, weeks before Mr. Clinton was born.

If the description of the telephone conversation sounded something like "let's do lunch," Mr. Clinton's spokeswoman was eager at least to dispel that idea. She said the two men had a "warm conversation."

Mediator on Haiti Begins Talks on Aristide's Return

Reuters

NEW YORK — Talks aimed at restoring democracy to Haiti began Sunday with a United Nations mediator shuttling between the exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and the military leader who deposed him, General Raoul Cedras.

The talks, originally scheduled to be held at the United Nations headquarters, took place on Governors Island, a U.S. Coast Guard facility off the tip of Manhattan. They were shifted to the isolated location because of concern about demonstrations by Haitians opposed to military rule.

The meeting was expected to cover a date for Father Aristide's return, arrangements for the military to relinquish power, the dismissal of some of the major army commanders and the resignation of the police chief of Port-au-Prince.

A mediator acting on behalf of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, Dame Caputo, first met Father Aristide, who was deposited in a September

1991 coup, and then moved to another building to call on General Cedras.

There was no immediate indication when the "proximity talks" might develop into face-to-face meetings.

Away From Politics

NYT, AP, Reuters

• A tour bus chartered by Chicago senior citizens to the country and western music mecca of Branson, Missouri, crashed about 40 feet (10 meters) down an embankment after colliding with a car at Spokane, Missouri, killing one passenger and injuring dozens.

• Richard Driskill, 33, who got AIDS during treatment by the Florida dentist David J. Acer, has died of the disease in Indiantown, Florida. He was one of six patients known to have been infected by Dr. Acer, who died in 1990.

• The New York State Board of Regents reaffirmed its ban against a nationwide satellite news program for schoolchildren in public classrooms, asserting that the two minutes of commercials in the 12-minute program treat students as "commodities to be exploited." The 14-to-1 vote means New York remains the only state to have successfully prohibited public schools from using the program.

• An antique Stearman flying for thousands of spectators at a show in Concord, New Hampshire, crashed and burned, killing the father-daughter stunt team aboard the plane.

• Nearly three weeks after a ship crammed with Chinese immigrants ran aground off New York City, 7 of the 10 bodies of those who drowned trying to swim ashore are still unidentified. Community organizations complain that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been unwilling to release photographs or other vital information needed to identify the bodies.

• Clemens Stamm, 27, of Mainz, Germany, was jailed in Bangor, Maine, on charges that he told crew members of a British Airways jetliner that a bomb could be on board. The DC-10 was diverted to Bangor International Airport, and the 250 passengers were taken by bus to the airport terminal while the plane and luggage were searched. No bomb was found.

• Singing the civil rights anthem "We Shall Overcome," thousands of people marched in Detroit to commemorate the 30th anniversary of a freedom walk led by the Reverend Martin Luther L. King Jr., during which he delivered the first version of his "I Have a Dream" speech that would electrify the nation.

Bases Reprieve for Charleston

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A federal commission moved Sunday to temper the devastating closings of military installations in Charleston, South Carolina, by voting to place a high-technology naval base in the city.

At their fifth and final day of deliberations, the seven members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission said they felt guilty about their decisions to close the naval shipyard and naval base at Charleston, a city with a long navy tradition.

The panel chairman, Jim Courter, said it was painful watching Mayor Joe Riley of Charleston "seeing his city being block-by-block destroyed by this commission."

Previous commission votes to close the Charleston shipyard and naval base, despite the furious lobbying of city and state politicians, will cost the city 51,000 jobs when the total impact is considered. The high-tech center, which would expand a smaller facility now in Charleston, should restore about 5,000 jobs to the city, Mr. Riley said.

In decisions Saturday, the commission voted to close large naval maintenance depots in California, Florida and Virginia that employ nearly 12,000 civilian workers. The panel voted to shut down 19 installations and keep open 29, while 9 were either pared back or expanded.

With the end of the Cold War, declining military budgets have forced the closing of many well-known bases. But maintenance depots, which provide critical support for the bases, often employ a much larger number of civilian workers than the military installations.

The commission recommended closing naval aviation depots in Alameda, California, which employs 3,900 civilians; in Pensacola, Florida, which has 3,800 civilians; and in Norfolk, Virginia, which has 4,100 civilians. The Pentagon has said it has more than 50 percent more de-



Senators Dianne Feinstein, left, and Barbara Boxer of California upon learning that the Long Beach facility would not be shut down.

pot capacity than it needs among all the armed services.

The decision to close the Alameda depot, on the San Francisco Bay near Oakland, came one day after the commission had voted to close a large shipyard and two navy bases in the bay area. These three sites together employ more than 14,000 civilians, but community officials estimate that the closings could indirectly cause the loss of two to three times that many jobs.

The outlook was grim in California, where 17 installations employing 68,000 workers are already being closed, and the military industry is in deep recession.

"California has taken an unfair hit," said one of its senators, Dianne Feinstein, a Democrat. One glimmer of good news for California came when the commission, after a spirited debate, voted 4 to 3, to keep open the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, which employs about 4,400 civilians.

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Mandela's Successor? Struggle Begins

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The long-awaited struggle over who will succeed Nelson Mandela as head of the African National Congress has broken unexpectedly into the open, exposing visceral divisions in the organization that expects to lead South Africa's first post-apartheid government.

The contest is not explicitly about ideology. Both leading candidates are generally regarded as Western-oriented moderates, conciliators who have helped many nervous whites swallow the idea of black rule.

Nor is it a challenge to Mr. Mandela, who seems secure in his position as the anti-apartheid patriarch and who, except for his orthopedic socks, shows little outward sign that he will be 75 next month.

Underlying the succession issue is the tension between two factions that embody the ANC's dual identity: populists steeped in the militant language of the liberation movement, and pragmatists accomplished in the politics of negotiation.

The man who pushed the dispute into public view was Peter Mokaba, a wily, 35-year-old firebrand who heads the ANC's youth league.

In an interview with a Johannesburg newspaper, Mr. Mokaba disclosed that his organization had thrown its weight behind Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's foreign policy chief, to become Mr. Mandela's deputy president, "with an understanding that when the time comes for Comrade Mandela to rest, Comrade Thabo should become the president of the country."

The current deputy president, Walter Sisulu, is 81 and in feeble health. ANC leaders agree that Mr. Sisulu should move to a more symbolic job, but they have postponed the shift because there is no consensus on a successor.

On the surface, Mr. Mbeki seemed an odd

candidate for the restive militants of the youth league.

At 51, he is better known for his diplomatic skills than his revolutionary fire. He earned a master's degree in economics from the University of Sussex in England while in exile for anti-apartheid activities, and has been head of inter-

Underlying the issue is the tension between two factions that embody the ANC's dual identity: populists and pragmatists.

national affairs for the ANC since 1989, representing the organization around the world.

Within the ANC he is regarded as a tough-minded moderate who is not aligned with any faction.

The most likely reason the youth league has mustered itself behind Mr. Mbeki is to block the candidacy of Cyril Ramaphosa, the ANC's chief negotiator in its constitutional talks with the government and other parties.

A 41-year-old lawyer and former union leader, Mr. Ramaphosa has won the trust of his government counterparts and the respect of ANC intellectuals for his skill in bargaining the country toward the end of white rule.

But populists in the ANC disparage Mr. Ramaphosa as part of what they call a "cabal" that is heavily concentrated in the ANC negotiating team, including the ANC's most influential white and Indian members.

Mr. Ramaphosa's first serious run-in with the populist faction came last year. When Winnie Mandela, Mr. Mandela's estranged wife, who has support among the populists, was forced to give up her ANC leadership posts after being convicted of a 1988 kidnapping, she identified Mr. Ramaphosa as her nemesis.

Since January, Mrs. Mandela, at work on a political comeback, has repeatedly ridiculed the negotiations as a sellout. With support from the youth league, she found a new political base this month in another populist stronghold.

She is a regional chairman of the South African National Civic Organizations, which oversees ANC-aligned shadow governments in black townships.

In another recent clash, after Mr. Mokaba infuriated whites by reviving an old anti-apartheid war chant — "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer!" — Mr. Ramaphosa repudiated the youth leader in a television interview.

"What Mokaba's doing has a history," an ANC insider said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "It's more than stop Cyril. It's basically aimed at neutralizing the so-called cabal. It's not even really against negotiations. It's very much a question of personality and groupings."

In his interview last week, Mr. Mokaba said the youth group's endorsement was not "against anybody," but he was almost dismissive of Mr. Ramaphosa.

"We think Cyril is O.K. as a secretary general," the youth leader said. "He is a capable administrator."

Mr. Mokaba's interview was apparently intended to force the issue while Mr. Ramaphosa is too busy with negotiations to mount a serious campaign. Mr. Ramaphosa declined to comment when reached by South African reporters, and Mr. Mbeki was out of the country.



A PAPAL BLESSING FOR AMERICAN CHURCH — Flanked by a saluting U.S. Marine, Pope John Paul II waved to a crowd of well-wishers during the inauguration of the National American church, Santa Susanna, in Rome on Sunday.

Colony's Giant People-Mover

A Hong Kong Escalator for Thousands of Commuters

By Barbara Basler

HONG KONG — In a novel feat of engineering, Hong Kong is close to completing a new transportation system that will carry tens of thousands of people to and from their homes and offices on a giant outdoor escalator covered with a transparent plastic canopy.

The escalator snakes its way through and above some of the oldest sections of hilly Hong Kong, following paths once taken by the sedan chair carriers who carried members of the wealthy families that lived high on the hillsides.

The system, roughly half a mile (about 800 meters) long, runs through buildings, over streets and across bridges. It links the high-rise apartments of the Mid-Levels to the office towers of Central, the business district.

The escalator is expected to open in late August, seven months behind schedule, at a final cost of around \$27 million, Hong Kong

officials said. Construction began in March 1991.

"This is not a cheap transportation system, but given the characteristics of Hong Kong, it makes sense," said Richard Garrett, managing director of Munnell Consultants Asia, the designers.

Mid-Levels, like much of Hong Kong, clings to the sides of a hill. Its narrow, winding roads are choked with traffic, but there is virtually no room to widen them. Officials have already built overpasses upon overpasses to accommodate increasing traffic.

The escalator system, a continuous path of 20 escalators and three moving walkways, can carry 27,000 to 30,000 people a day, and 5,800 an hour during rush hour, said a consulting engineer on the project, C. K. Chan of the Hong Kong Highway Department.

"The ride from the top to the bottom, beginning to end, will take about 20 minutes, but there are 23

places you can exit in between," he said.

Jacques Raffin, managing director of CNIM Hong Kong, the French company supplying the escalators, said they would move just slightly more slowly than conventional escalators. The plan calls for all the escalators in the system to start moving downward when commuters head to work in the morning, then reverse direction at 11 A.M. for people traveling from Central at midday and for commuters returning home later. It will shut down around 10 P.M.

In Central, the escalator starts in the Hang Seng Bank Building, on Des Voeux Road near the harbor. It passes through the Central Market at midday and for commuters returning home later. It will shut down around 10 P.M.

In Central, the escalator starts in the Hang Seng Bank Building, on Des Voeux Road near the harbor. It passes through the Central Market, then moves out and up the hillside over quiet old lanes crisscrossed with street stalls. Then it glides past the antique shops of Hollywood Road and up into Mid-Levels, where it ends on a residential street.

120 Hurt As Storm Sweeps Hong Kong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — A typhoon swept by Hong Kong on Sunday, injuring more than 120 people and paralyzing transport before it headed for the Chinese mainland.

In the South China Sea, the captain of a Singapore-registered cargo ship and three of his crew died when their ship sank in the storm.

Helicopters rescued 24 from the ship, the *Lian Gang*, about 105 kilometers (65 miles) southeast of Hong Kong. The vessel was carrying a cargo of corn.

In Hong Kong, winds gusting up to 173 kilometers an hour tore down trees, ripped off roof panels and injured at least 122 people, the government said. In Kowloon District, high winds caused scaffolding to collapse, crushing parked cars and injuring at least one man seriously.

The storm, designated Koryn, forced the cancellation or diversion of about 70 flights from Hong Kong's international airport. Ferry services were halted, and buses and trams ran reduced schedules. Harbors were crisscrossed as fishing boats took shelter.

The Royal Hong Kong Observatory said that at its closest point, the storm passed 170 kilometers southwest of Hong Kong, moving toward southern China at about 25 kilometers an hour.

The storm was expected to make landfall overnight Sunday in the area of Guangzhou and Shengchuan Dao, along the coast of China's Guangdong Province.

Another freighter, the 3,000-ton Russian-registered *Lara* Mikhlenko, radiocast Sunday afternoon that it had developed engine trouble after passing through the eye of the typhoon about 220 kilometers southwest of Hong Kong. Rough weather prevented helicopters from flying to help the vessel, but nearby ships were asked to assist.

On Saturday the storm slammed into the northern Philippines, killing seven people and unleashing mudflows that forced thousands to flee their homes.

The Office of Civil Defense said it might be days before a complete casualty count was compiled because the storm struck areas with poor communications.

A mudslide early Sunday cut the main highway linking Manila with Baguio. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

U.S. Panel Urges Major Shift in Treating HIV

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An independent panel of experts created by the government has recommended a major shift in the strategy for treating people infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

The new recommendations, issued after a three-day meeting at the National Institutes of Health, provide greater flexibility than the existing ones. Although the new

guidelines are not official federal health policy, they are expected to strongly influence doctors who care for patients with HIV and AIDS in the United States and elsewhere.

The guidelines reflect recent studies, particularly one in Europe, that have shown AZT to have a limited benefit for a limited time.

The guidelines emphasize that patients and doctors should decide

together about when and how to treat HIV by focusing on the patient's views about drug therapy, personal health and other factors that vary in each case. The guidelines recognize that individuals respond to AZT differently and that before starting AZT therapy in each case there should be a full discussion of its benefits and its risks, like bleeding and anemia.

The storm was expected to make landfall overnight Sunday in the area of Guangzhou and Shengchuan Dao, along the coast of China's Guangdong Province.

BRIDGE

broken the squeeze by winning the second club and playing a third round.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West: 2 NT, Pass
East: Pass
South: Pass
West led the diamond ace.

WEST (D) NORTH EAST
♠ 10 9 5 4 3 2
♥ 8 7 6 5 4 3
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
♣ 6 2

SOUTH EAST
♠ A K J 9 8 6
♥ A 6 2
♦ A 6 2
♣ K Q J

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West: 2 NT, Pass
East: Pass
South: Pass
West led the diamond ace.

WEST (D) NORTH EAST
♠ 10 9 5 4 3 2
♥ 8 7 6 5 4 3
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
♣ 6 2

SOUTH EAST
♠ A K J 9 8 6
♥ A 6 2
♦ A 6 2
♣ K Q J

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West: 2 NT, Pass
East: Pass
South: Pass
West led the diamond ace.

WEST (D) NORTH EAST
♠ 10 9 5 4 3 2
♥ 8 7 6 5 4 3
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
♣ 6 2

SOUTH EAST
♠ A K J 9 8 6
♥ A 6 2
♦ A 6 2
♣ K Q J

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West: 2 NT, Pass
East: Pass
South: Pass
West led the diamond ace.

WEST (D) NORTH EAST
♠ 10 9 5 4 3 2
♥ 8 7 6 5 4 3
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
♣ 6 2

SOUTH EAST
♠ A K J 9 8 6
♥ A 6 2
♦ A 6 2
♣ K Q J

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West: 2 NT, Pass
East: Pass
South: Pass
West led the diamond ace.

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Wider Conflict for 3 Bosnia Combatants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The commander of Muslim forces said Sunday that central Bosnia was sliding into "general confrontation" with Croats and Serbs, and he urged UN peacekeepers to enforce a cease-fire that has been in place two weeks.

Sarajevo radio reported General Rasim Delic as saying that the Croatian Defense Forces had mounted an offensive around Muslim areas in Zavidovici, Teslic, Magjag and Kiseljak. He said the Serbian and Croatian attack on Zavidovici over the weekend was in breach of a cease-fire agreed on by all sides earlier this month.

Bosnian Croats reportedly gained control of Zepce, said Major José Gallegos, spokesman for the UN peacekeeping force. British UN troops received reports that there had been hand-to-hand fighting in the battle for the town.

Major Gallegos said in Sarajevo that UN monitors had tried to enter Magjag but had been stopped by the Croats six kilometers south.

Croatian radio quoted the Croatian force as blaming the Muslim army for the clashes.

A United Nations spokesman in the Croatian capital, Zagreb, said all three parties were involved, exchanging artillery, mortar, heavy machine-gun and small-arms fire. He described the situation in Magjag as "very serious."

Serbs and Croats first fought each other in Bosnia 15 months ago, and the Muslims were allied with the Croats. But those ties, always tenuous, broke several weeks ago when Muslims drove Croats from parts of central Bosnia.

Increasingly, there have been reports of local Serbian-Croatian moves against the Muslims, especially since the Serbs and Croats agreed on a plan two weeks ago to partition the former Yugoslav republic into three ethnic minorities. The Muslim-led government is opposed to the plan, which would leave the Muslims with the least land although they are the largest of the three warring factions.

Sarajevo radio reported that dozens had been killed or wounded in Serbian and Croatian shelling in Magjag and nearby villages about 80 kilometers north of the capital. Serbian forces were accused in a radio report of reinforcing front

lines around the eastern Muslim enclave of Gorazde and the northern town of Tuzla in preparation for a Monday offensive.

Monday is the anniversary of the 1389 Battle of Kosovo, a landmark date for Serbian nationalists in which the Christian Serbs' forces were defeated by the advancing Ottoman Turks.

As weekend fighting raged, officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said they were trying to get six relief convoys into Sarajevo and three other central Bosnian towns.

A spokesman for the high commissioner's office, Peter Kessler, said a relief convoy — bound for Gorazde but halted by Serbs on Saturday — was still being held up. The Serbs stopped the convoy, objecting to its escort of armed UN peacekeepers.

Gorazde, one of the six "safe areas" declared by the UN, has been severely damaged by Serbian gunners. Its population has doubled, to 65,000, with the arrival of refugees from other parts of Bosnia. Residents have no fuel or electricity. Airdrops of food and medical supplies have been stopped

until UN officials find a drop site closer to the town.

The upsurge in fighting came on the eve of another round of peace talks in Geneva.

In a statement to the Belgrade-based news agency Tanjug, Nikola Koljevic, a Bosnian Serbian leader, said Sunday that the talks were entering a "decisive phase."

The Serbian-Croatian carve-up plan has not yet specified the borders between the minorities. But Mr. Koljevic said the Serbs and Croats were expected to reach an accord in peace talks in Geneva this week on "territorial aspects." He told Tanjug that the Muslims should be granted access to the Adriatic Sea and to the Sava River in the north.

Bosnia's Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic, who is opposed to the Serbian-Croatian plan, has boycotted previous talks and was not expected to travel to Geneva.

Lord Owen, the European Community's mediator in the talks, said Mr. Izetbegovic was not prepared "to make the necessary compromise to save people." (Reuters AP)

Red Army Guerrilla Is Killed

2d Suspect Held In German Raid

BOON — German policemen caught a senior member of the Red Army Faction urban guerrillas on Sunday after a shoot-out in which a second long-sought suspect and a policeman were killed, the federal prosecutor said.

Special policemen moved in to arrest the two guerrillas as they left a restaurant in Bad Kleinen, a town in the eastern Baltic coastal state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Prosecutor Alexander von Stahl said.

Birgit Hogefeld, 36, and Wolfgang Grams, 40, were wanted as leading members of the Red Army Faction, the 1970s guerrilla group that re-emerged in the late 1980s and declared war on Germany at unification in 1990.

In the gunbattle near the railroad station, a police officer was killed and another policeman and a bystander were wounded. Mr. Grams died later in a hospital of shot wounds.

"We believe that Grams as well as Hogefeld belonged to the inner circle and command level of the RAF," Mr. von Stahl said on German television.

Miss Hogefeld was also sought for the attempted murder of a Finance Ministry official, Hans Tietmeyer, in Bonn in 1988. Mr. Tietmeyer, now a Bundesbank vice president, escaped when the machine gun used in an attack on his car jammed.

Red Army guerrillas accused Mr. Tietmeyer of responsibility for "mass misery" in the Third World in his activities as a senior Western monetary official.

The Red Army, rooted in the 1960s student revolt and initially known as the Baader-Meinhof group, waged a war of killings and kidnappings against West German politicians, industrialists and military leaders in the 1970s.

Most of its original members were captured and jailed while others found a haven in Communist East Germany. Police believe the reconstituted Red Army Faction has about 20 hard-core members.

Its last killing was the April 1991 murder of Detlev K. Rohwedder, head of the Treuhänder agency in charge of selling or liquidating former Communist East German firms.

The group offered last year to lay down its arms if jailed comrades were released, but the government rejected a formal peace treaty with what it called terrorists.



Bavarian policemen carrying an anti-fascist protester away from the Republican Party rally.

Stop Feeling Guilty, German Urges

AUGSBURG, Germany — The leader of Germany's far-right Republicans, proud to have served as a volunteer soldier in the World War II, has called on Germans to stop feeling guilty about Nazi atrocities.

The official, Franz Schönhuber, a former officer in the Waffen-SS, told a Republican Party convention on Sunday that his party was a power to be reckoned with in Germany and that he hoped to enter parliament in the October 1994 vote.

"The German people want to be led again and not be exposed to endless talk," Mr. Schönhuber, 70, said Saturday in Augsburg.

The outburst, called to revise the nationalist law-and-order party program, went ahead only after a court overruled a decision by the city council to withdraw permission for the municipal hall to be used.

Mr. Schönhuber said Germans today could not be blamed for having had fathers who were sentenced in the Nuremberg war crimes trials, and he urged President Richard von Weizsäcker to stop acting as a moral conscience for Germany's dark past.

"We are not ashamed to be Germans, but we are ashamed to be represented by von Weizsäcker," he said.

He condemned Hitler's crimes, but added, "I am not ashamed to have been a volunteer soldier in the war."

"The worldwide defamation of the German soldier must end," he said. "The question is how we were able to fight the whole world for five years if we had been such idiots and cowards as portrayed in Hollywood movies even today."

AMERICAN TOPICS

U.S. Societal Change Slowing, Report Says

Many of the social changes that redefined family life in the United States, including the rising divorce rate and dropping family size, are stabilizing, the U.S. Census Bureau reports. Trends of the 1980s and early 1990s are moving significantly slower than in the 1970s, a period of rapid transformation marked by soaring rates of single parenthood, more and more people living alone and fewer children per family.

Although none of the trends has reversed, the report cited important contrasts:

- The number of single parents rose at a much higher rate in the 1970s than it has since.
- The 30-year rise in the number of persons living alone appears close to ending.
- While the divorce rate has stabilized at a high level, "the real explosion" occurred during the 1970s, and projected future rates have been revised downward.
- The long-term decline in the number of children per household may have "bottomed out," according to the study.

It's not this frenetic, dynamic, dramatic change that we saw between 1970 and '80," said Steve W. Rawlings, a family demographer at the Census Bureau and author of the report.

About People

Coleman A. Young, 75, is retiring after 21 years as Detroit's first black mayor. Suffering from emphysema, he cited flagging vitality. Mr. Young becomes the latest recent retiree among a group of blacks whose election and longevity as big-city mayors brought a new era of black urban enfranchisement beginning in the 1960s. Also leaving office are Tom Bradley of Los Angeles and Maynard Jackson of Atlanta.

RUSSIANS: Turning Tables

Continued from Page 1

for me." All over China, young Russian women are working in bars, restaurants and even massage parlors. The phenomenon has even reached places like Yichang, a drab concrete provincial city in central China that lacks even a working airport.

A savvy group of investors in Yichang wanted to open a restaurant and looked for a way to make it distinctive and profitable. The answer was the Russian Salon, which opened in late April. The food is Chinese, but the sign outside is in Russian as well as Chinese, and a few chandeliers are supposed to suggest a Russian decor.

The restaurant recruited Miss Gagarina and four other Russian women in the northern Chinese city of Qiqihar, where they were studying the Chinese language. The restaurant offered to cover their expenses, put them up in a hotel, and paid the equivalent of \$12 a week.

The customers pay the restaurant a \$33 surcharge for having a Russian woman at the table, plus a typical tip of \$10 for the woman.

"It's a fresh feeling; I never did this before," said a young businessman who, with a male friend, was having dinner with Miss Gagarina. "Asked if it was worth the money, the businessman protested: 'You can't measure this in money. You're making a friend.'"

His buddy added, "If we wanted to go to Russia and learn about its culture, that would cost a lot more."

The customers all denied deriving any special pleasure from being served by Russians, members of a nation that used to lord it over the poorer Chinese. In the 1950s, when Mao Zedong regarded Russia as China's Communist "big brother," Russian advisers played a significant role in the Chinese economy and were quietly resented for their arrogance.

Even today in Beijing, Chinese government officials sometimes seem fond of bringing conversations around to the topic of Russia's society and economy. They appear to relish the notion that China's economy is doing far better than Russia's.

"Do they feel superior?" asked Larisa Vasileva, 21, a waitress at the Russian Salon. "I don't know. But I feel superior."

"Why?" She looked surprised at the question. "Because I'm Russian."

"In Russia, we have civilization," she added sagely. "In China, it is just beginning."

Miss Vasileva and Miss Gagarina spoke in the fluent English they acquired as teachers in training college in Chelyabinsk in the Ural. They studied Chinese in Qiqihar for a few months before coming to Yichang, but cannot say more than simple sentences in Chinese.

Russian diplomats in Beijing acknowledge that some of the Russian "waitresses" and "hostesses" are in fact working as prostitutes, and several were caught working at a brothel in Guangzhou last year. The Chinese tried to crack down by banning the hiring of foreign workers unless the foreigner has a work permit, but the regulations are not always enforced.

The managers of the Russian Salon restaurant said customers would not be allowed to take the Russian women home with them during work hours, and the women themselves said the customers were generally well behaved.

Dancing in the center of the restaurant — along with those hugs, to make the Russians feel at home — is supposed to be as far as the intimacy gets, at least in Yichang.

"Our job is to drink with them, talk to them and dance with them," Miss Vasileva said. "That's all."

JAPAN: Vote Is Unclear

Continued from Page 1

was a major victory for the Socialists and a defeat for the Liberal Democrats. Thus it was fairly predictable that the latter would gain ground and the Socialists would lose some this time. The surprise Sunday was the strong showing of the Japan New Party.

"The people do not trust the established parties and politicians," said Morihiro Hosokawa, a New Party founder. "People who want a change showed strong confidence in us."

Mr. Hosokawa and his New Party continued to stay aloof from a coalition of opposition and new parties that is working toward the goal of ending Liberal Democratic dominance in next month's election.

The leaders of five small parties held a meeting in Tokyo on Sunday and agreed to collaborate during the national campaign. They agreed that their first objective was to defeat the ruling party, and that they would work to avoid splitting the opposition vote in many election districts.

Mr. Hosokawa was conspicuously absent from the opposition meeting. Explaining why, he noted that the various parties at the summit talks still had not worked out any joint policy positions. Thus "it is a bit too soon to talk about a coalition government," he said.

The events Sunday may set up a triangular political structure for the national election. The Liberal Democrats hold down one corner, the five-party opposition coalition holds another, and the New Party and some smaller units are operating as a third force in the race.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the five-party opposition meeting was the arrangement of the press conference following the meeting.

When the five party leaders sat down at the table before the press corps, the man seated in the middle was Tsutomu Hata, leader of the new Renaissance Party, the latest group to split off from the Liberal Democrats.

In Japan, where the seating chart is an art form of its own, this could not have been an accident. Television analysts immediately took this as further evidence that the opposition parties would probably agree on Mr. Hata as the next prime minister if the Liberal Democrats lose control of parliament.

GERMANY: The Wall May Be Gone, but the East-West Divide Is Wider

Continued from Page 1

French department store Galeries Lafayette is building a complex next to a Hilton hotel.

At Berlin's trendy Borchardt restaurant, those who can afford a \$25 plate of venison enjoy a fantasy that would have been dismissed as preposterous four years ago: a fine meal in a marble-clad East German restaurant, with South African wine, paid for with an American Express card.

Nevertheless, despite the veneer of Western affluence nearly four years after the revolution of 1989, Germans East and West are growing apart as much as they are coming together. Even young East Germans are proving resistant to the natural blending process that most on both sides of the former divide had expected.

Only 22 percent of West Germans and 11 percent of Easters say they feel a common identity — a sharp drop from previous surveys, according to a new poll by the Allensbach Institute. For the first time since reunification, a majority of Easters now tell pollsters they consider themselves "former citizens of East Germany" rather than part of a united Germany.

"As far as inner unity goes," Mr. Kohl said recently, "the economic and social changes will admittedly take longer and cost more than most, including myself, had originally assumed."

He added: "What I hoped to achieve in three to five years will perhaps need twice that time."

Even that timetable appears optimistic. East German unity will soon be more advanced than the West in some ways — spanning new highways, a digital telephone system, new universities, a more varied retail sector. But Easters harbor a second-class mentality that will not easily vanish.

The collapse of industry in the East and the declining confidence and performance of major manufacturers in the West, combined with political paralysis, are inflating the ranks of the disaffected, the nostalgic and the political extremists — and are helping to convince many in the East that they have no place in Western society.

"There is a collective pathology at work," said Hans-Joachim Maaz, an Eastern psychologist who specializes in the transition to post-Communist life. Referring to Easters and Westers, he added: "The Ossis have a deep need to subordinate themselves, while the Weissis have a similar need to dominate. The huge costs of reunification have made it easier for the West to believe that Easters are responsible for their own problems."

To a surprising degree, the fallen wall continues to divide the Germans — the 64 million in the West from the 16 million in the East — even physically. Two in five Western Germans have not yet met an Easterner, according to a new survey by the Infas Institute. A poll by Bonn's Ministry for Women and Youth reveals that young West Germans are even less adventurous: 55 percent of 14- to 27-year-olds have not yet been to the East, while all but 6 percent of Eastern youths have visited the West.

Many West Germans have soured on their Eastern brethren, concluding that they are either uninterested in or incapable of adjusting to Western ways. "We have no unity of purpose," said Kurt Biedenkopf, premier of the Eastern state of Saxony but himself a Westerner. "We lack comparable living conditions. Western Germans see the East as a burden they need to unload as fast as possible."

An internal paper of the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in Mr. Kohl's governing coalition, concluded: "Western Germans are increasingly unwilling to make further sac-

rifices for German unity. The mental divide will deepen. This issue will most likely become a taboo topic that politicians will avoid, but it will play a decisive role in the election booths."

The Bonn government's decision to pump more than \$65 billion a year into the East — most of it in unemployment and welfare payments and make-work and retraining programs — has dampened a lid on social unrest in a region with a 40 percent joblessness rate, but it has also fostered a culture of dependency.

"A lot of people in Eastern Germany are readily and easily moving into roles as permanent welfare recipients," Mr. Biedenkopf said, "because that most resembles the lives they led in the previous system, where the state took care of everything."

Slowly, Bonn politicians and Western executives have begun to accept his argument that economic transition is the easy part of introducing a market economy; the tough part is the cultural shift.

Few East Germans regret the demise of the Communist regime, which snatched into their private lives, sapped individual creativity and force-fed a mind-numbing political and social conformism. Most Easters became instant aficionados of the consumer society.

But the insecurity and fears surrounding a transition that has included the systematic dismantling of everything from day-care centers to state-provided burials have had a devastating social effect: Since 1989, the Eastern birth rate has dropped by half. The number of marriages is down 38 percent. Together, the numbers indicate that young East Germans increasingly face the new society alone.

In a society in which women formerly made up half of the work force, 7 in 10 women are jobless, most of them against their will.

"There's a terrible lethargy here now," said Barbel Bohley, an artist and political activist who played a prominent role in the 1989 revolt. "People sit back and say, 'Do it for us.' We have freedom now, and that is worth something. But we look at the Weissis and they seem so tall. They rule us, and we take it."

The unexpected social divide, along with neo-Nazi violence that plagues both East and West, has contributed to businessmen' skepticism about investing in the East. Mainstream politicians find themselves ignoring the East because they cannot hope to win votes there. In universities and schools, a generation of Eastern scholars and teachers has become embittered as they lose jobs to Westerners selected solely because they are not "politically tainted."

Mr. Kohl's unity policy was based in large part on a 1991 consultant's report on the Eastern economy that recommended allowing the Communist industrial base to collapse and replacing it with "islands of creativity" — new high-tech industries supported by massive government investment.

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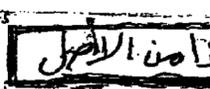


Bombs Injure 22 At Turkish Resort

ANKARA — Three bomb blasts in Turkey's southern resort town of Antalya on Sunday injured 22 people, including foreign tourists, the Anatolian News Agency said. The agency said three of the injured were in serious condition.

There was no immediate indication of who was responsible for the bombings, Turkey's separatist Kurdistan Workers Party last month threatened to strike at Turkey's tourism and economic centers.

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ATTACK ON BAGHDAD / BOSNIA COMPARISONS

Among U.S. Goals in Raid: A Warning to Others Thinking of Terrorism

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — White House officials say the only regret they have about the bombing of the Iraqi intelligence headquarters in Baghdad early Sunday morning was that there was no CNN crew in the city to witness the raid live — so it could have been watched in real time by millions of people in state-sponsored terrorism.

Officials say they still have no concrete evidence that the Sudanese or Iranian intelligence services are involved with the Muslim militants recently arrested in New York and two communist tunnels in Bosnia.

But they said, when the White House was planning the strike in Baghdad, it had not only the Iraqi intelligence services of those countries, but also the intelligence services of the sort in New York.

By smashing the Iraqi intelligence headquarters with cruise missiles, Washington was trying to send a message to other intelligence services, that sponsoring terrorism will personally affect you.

"We were planning all along to do this," a White House spokesman said. "It was responsible for the assassination attempt on President Clinton."

If it turns out in the case of the

foreign government was involved — and an interagency intelligence task force is working intensively right now to determine that — then it will be "handed through the courts," said one official.

If it turns out that a government intelligence service was behind the Muslim militants in New York, it will be handled by the Pentagon.

The United States views Iraq as the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism. Tehran has also developed close links with the new Islamic government in the Sudan, the homeland of five of the eight Muslims arrested in New York.

But sending and receiving a message are very different matters. And whether the audiences in these and other countries will react to the Iraq raid the way the White House hopes, whether it will really deter the people it is meant to deter, very much remains to be seen.

Deterrence is in the eyes of the beholder. While it is true that the Reagan administration's air strike against the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, many analysts argued that he too was impervious to such intimidation. It did prompt him to stop funding terrorism for a while, but later Colonel Qaddafi is said to have gained revenge by sponsoring the Pan Am 103 bombing.

In the case of the Libya raid, Mr. Gaddafi was personally a target, a member of his family was killed, and he narrowly escaped being killed in his tent.

Killing President Saddam could have unintended consequences, American officials say. Although they will never say so publicly, it has always been U.S. policy that the Iraqis and Mr. Saddam play a useful role in holding Iraq together as a country.

In terms of cold-blooded U.S. interests, officials say, the United States is much better with a unified Iraq instead of seeing it broken up into Kurdish, Shiite and Sunni Muslim states, which would be highly destabilizing to both Turkey and Saudi Arabia, and invite a landgrab by Iran.

Getting rid of Saddam Hussein does not automatically solve the problem, said Secretary of Defense Les Aspin in a CNN interview. "What we're looking at is the behavior, and that's the main test."

Which leads to another element of why the president chose the limited option he did: He wanted to minimize the risk that this strike would provoke Mr. Saddam into some retaliation of his own. Not that he could threaten the United States, but he could get the president bogged down in a tie-fight with Iraq, which is among the last things Mr. Clinton needs right now as he is trying to push passage of his economic program with a razor-thin majority in Congress.

Therefore, Mr. Clinton chose the retaliation he hoped

would get the message across, without any return mail, and at the same time can only help his image at home.

But will Mr. Hussein play along? And even if he halts his support for terrorism abroad, is that enough? Isn't the real issue about forcing him to change his thinking?

In recent months, the Iraqi leader has stepped up his support for Kurdish rebels in Turkey; he has increased pressure on his own Kurds in northern Iraq, begun to reassert more authority over Shiite opponents in the southern part of his country, and developed a highly effective network for evading United Nations sanctions.

The raid on Baghdad would not, at first blush, appear likely to hinder any of those strategic operations on his part. But in that sense, this raid falls into the pattern of post-Cold War U.S. foreign policy, when the nation clearly has a limited wallet and an ambivalent will about issues foreign. Whether in Iraq, Somalia and Bosnia, U.S. commitments are increasingly being defined by risk-free weapons, not just strategic goals.

"Welcome to the 1990s," said Secretary Aspin. "I mean you're going to find a whole series of situations in which the issue is going to be, 'Should the United States act or should the United States not act?' And we're going to find ourselves picking and choosing because, frankly, we do not have the resources to go in everywhere and do everything."



General Colin Powell making a point Sunday as Defense Secretary Les Aspin stood by.

Target: Iraqi Version of CIA Site Housed Computers, Spies and Security Experts

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials say the attack on Iraq's intelligence headquarters was intended as the military and political equivalent of a huge bombing of CIA headquarters, outside Washington.

The United States fired 23 Tomahawk cruise missiles at the Iraqi headquarters, which is housed in seven large buildings behind a wall in central Baghdad.

Secretary of Defense Les Aspin, in a briefing Saturday night, said the Iraqi agency directed espionage operations, interrogations and investigations and also operated computer and communication networks.

Mr. Aspin added that the agency kept track of Iraqi citizens, conducted terrorist acts and assassinated political opponents. He also said it plotted to murder former President George Bush during his visit to Kuwait in April.

The intelligence headquarters was selected as a target because it was the "nexus of the provocation" against Mr. Bush, General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said at a Pentagon briefing.

The general added that the U.S. military "designed the attack so that it would be proportionate to the attack on President Bush."

Mr. Aspin said the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation had concluded that the plot to kill Mr. Bush was "the work of the Iraqi intelligence service and is an action that would have had to be approved by the highest level of the Iraqi government."

President Bill Clinton made the decision on Friday. A senior official said the missiles were timed to hit Baghdad in the dark early Sunday morning to minimize the chances of civilian casualties and also to avoid causing havoc on a Friday, which is the Muslim Sabbath.

The complex was attacked and badly damaged during the Gulf War in January and February 1991 and has since been rebuilt.

General Powell said the 23 Tomahawk missiles were fired from the Chancellorsville, a guided-missile cruiser, and the Peterson, a destroyer. An intended 24th missile malfunctioned, he added.

A Pentagon official said the carrier Theodore Roosevelt would soon move through the Suez Canal and into the Red Sea, augmenting U.S. forces in the region.

The carrier Nimitz left the Gulf on June 18 and is heading home through the Indian Ocean with its escort fleet. Their departure, and the recent movement of a few amphibious ships to waters off Somalia, had left the navy's force in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean at 8 to 10 ships, half the level of recent weeks, he said.

The Chancellorsville and the Peterson are the only surface ships in the area carrying Tomahawks, but submarines can also fire them.

The Chancellorsville carries 122 Tomahawks and the Peterson has 61, the Pentagon official said, so "they still have a lot more punch."

The navy preferred to fire the missiles from the Red Sea and the Gulf so they would approach Baghdad from different directions, complicating the task of Iraqi defenses.

The carrier Theodore Roosevelt will take a mix of about 55 fighter and attack aircraft into the area, including F-18s, F-14s, and A-6s, plus a unit of Marine helicopter gunships.

The U.S. Air Force also has attack aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, but diplomatic restraints make it difficult to use them against Iraq, an official said.

The aircraft in Saudi Arabia are used to monitor airspace over southern Iraq. In recent days, this so-called no-fly zone has been very quiet, although there has been Iraqi military activity along its border with Iran.

Iraqis Say 8 Died, Baghdad Protesters Denounce the U.S.

Baghdad — Iraqi authorities said that at least 8 civilians were killed and 10 wounded on Sunday when U.S. cruise missiles fired from the sea struck the intelligence center in Baghdad and nearby residential areas.

President Saddam Hussein's government denounced the attack as "cowardly" and "unjustified."

"We are certain of the death of at least 6 people and the wounding of at least 10 so far," a hospital source said, adding that the final casualty figure was likely to be higher.

The source said three of the dead "are from one family: wife, husband and daughter."

An angry crowd of 10,000 Iraqis, shouting "Allah akbar!" and demanding revenge, joined a funeral procession.

Mourners carried the coffins on their shoulders from central Baghdad to Sahat Khilani, about 2 kilometers (a mile and a half) away.

As demonstrators chanted "Vengeance, vengeance Saddam!" after old women lining the street wailed. Black placards carried by demonstrators said, "Martyrs' Souls Call for Vengeance. Glory to the Martyrs of Iraq. Shame on America."

The crowd produced the first anti-Clinton chant ever heard in the streets of Baghdad. "Clinton pay attention, we are the people who toppled Bush," they sang.

Bereaved relatives, dressed in black, burst into tears when reporters approached them. One beat her breast. Another pulled her hair.

The crowd was organized into groups, each headed by a leader and a placard representing a trade union or organization.

The leader uttered a slogan and the rest replied in chorus: "There is no God but Allah." They thrust fists into the air and downtown Baghdad echoed with the roars.

Many hoisted color portraits of President Saddam Hussein.

A black placard was tied to the entrance of Iraq's Ministry of Culture and Information, lamenting the death of Layla Attar, a celebrated painter who was director-general of Saddam Center for Arts in Baghdad. She and her husband were found dead under debris at home.

When the procession came to a close, relatives and mourners escorted the coffins to the cemetery.

"We'll avenge you," a man pulled out a handkerchief and wiped his tears. "Has one to live all this long to see all these things," he moaned.

The Iraqi television, meanwhile, said its air defenses shot down a U.S. cruise missile during the attack. Television showed Iraqi experts defusing the rocket.

"Our anti-aircraft defenses in Habaniya shot down one U.S. cruise missile fired by the American Navy," state television said in its main news bulletin.

Habaniya is 60 kilometers (37 miles) west of Baghdad.

U.S. Navy ships in the Gulf and Red Sea fired a total of 23 Tomahawk missiles at intelligence headquarters in retaliation for what Washington says was a plot to kill former President George Bush during his visit to Kuwait in April.

Sirens in Baghdad sounded about five minutes before the first explosion hit.

Television programs screened footage of damage to a house close to the intelligence center and of corpses pulled from the debris. No shots were shown of the center itself.

State Dept. Tells Citizens to Be Careful Abroad

WASHINGTON — The United States has warned all its citizens to use caution when traveling abroad in the aftermath of the missile attack against Iraq early Sunday.

"U.S. citizens traveling abroad in the near future should exercise greater than usual caution," the State Department said Sunday.

It added there was likely to be increased danger after the missile attack, the arrest last week of eight suspected terrorists in New York in a plot to bomb the United Nations, and the FBI offices and two vehicles, and also the February bombing of the World Trade Center.

The State Department regularly issues travel warnings regarding specific countries, but the latest warning is a general alert for citizens anywhere abroad.

ATTACK: Muslims Complain Of Double Standard

Message for Iraq They Ask: Why Not Punish the Serbs? While West Calls Attack 'Justifiable'

WASHINGTON — The U.S. missile strike against Baghdad widened a gap between the West and Muslim countries, with European allies terming the attack "justifiable" and "understandable" and Islamic governments condemning it as a "regrettable" instance of double standards.

Egypt and Turkey, two close United States allies, criticized the lack of an equally strong Western punishment of Serbs for their attacks against Muslims in Bosnia.

"I hope U.S. policy positions will be as firm towards the crimes that the Serbs of Bosnia-Herzegovina are committing in violation of legitimacy and international law," Foreign Minister Amr Moussa of Egypt said, according to a spokesman.

"It is understood such incidents will continue happening until peace and stability is restored in the region" and "no effort should be spared against terrorism," Turkey's Foreign Ministry said.

But the Turkish prime minister, Tansu Ciller, distanced her country from the bombing, saying that it was a matter between the United States and Iraq, and "does not relate to Turkey."

While Turkey supports the fight against terrorism, she added, "an example of this should be given in Bosnia as well."

"No peace-loving country could condone such an action," the Malaysian foreign minister, Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, said. "My view is that the attack should not have been made and I deeply regret the action taken by the U.S. on Iraq."

Muslim nations expressed reservations about U.S. military action against Iraq earlier this year when the outgoing Bush administration launched a series of attacks on Iraqi air-defense sites.

But even since then have left Islamic countries more enraged at what they consider a glaring "double standard" toward Muslims.

The Serbs' continued immunity from sanction for aggression against Bosnia's Muslims, their success in imposing a carved-up Bosnian state and the West's unwillingness to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia's Muslims have contributed to these feelings.

In addition, the strong U.S.-led reaction of UN forces against the Somali warlord, Mohammed Aidid, which left few civilian casualties, has added to the perception that Muslim countries are regarded as easy targets.

In part, the official responses from Islamic countries are prompted by public opinion that has taken the Bosnian struggle as a totem of Western-Muslim relations.

"We are not challenging that Saddam Hussein is a dangerous man," said an Egyptian official, "but the Serbs also committed crimes, maybe more serious crimes. You used military force to punish Saddam, which is not the case with the Serbs."

"This is their headquarters, by far their most important facility, and it has suffered a major setback," Admiral Michael Cramer, the Pentagon intelligence spokesman, said at a briefing.

The attack was aimed at a building in central Baghdad where Iraqi intelligence officials were believed to have plotted an attempt against Mr. Bush and other terrorist acts.

"I wouldn't say we have knocked it out," General Powell said. "But we certainly have delivered a very damaging blow to the headquarters of that operation."

"There is no immediate follow-up attack planned," General Powell added.

Defense Secretary Aspin, however, left open the possibility. "We'd better wait," he said. "We want to assess the bomb damage."

Officials said the attack was also a warning that President Saddam must not ignore UN demands for inspections and dismantling of Iraq's war machinery.

The timing of the attack reduced the risk to Iraqi officials who might have been involved in any plot. "We wanted to inflict damage on the facility more so than run up a high body count," General Powell said.

Admiral Cramer told reporters that the objective of the cruise missile attack was to "destroy selected high-value elements" of the Iraqi intelligence headquarters. He said the result was the near complete destruction to the wing where the director and leadership offices "are situated, as well as severe damage to other wings of the complex."

Admiral Cramer conceded that Iraq probably still had other facilities from which to operate its intelligence network.

Officials defended the overall accuracy of the missiles fired from two warships in the Red Sea and the Gulf.

CLINTON: No Modern President Ever Had More to Gain Politically With Use of Force

Continued from Page 1

panched Marines to an Asian beach to rescue the merchant ship *Exxon*, that Ronald Reagan sent when he ordered U.S. bombs to be dropped after terrorism in Beirut, and that George Bush sent when he sent an invasion force in Panama.

Some were politically weak at the time, but none weaker than Mr. Clinton, according to historical polling trends.

A key question for some commentators Sunday was whether it was appropriate for the United States merely to send a "message" to the Iraqi regime, or whether a more damaging blow, directed at military personnel in Iraq, was warranted.

One of Washington's most influential newspaper columnists, William Safire of *The New York Times*, called the operation against Iraq "a pip-squeak reaction" and said Mr. Clinton had "done as little as he could do."

The message, he argued sarcastically in a nationally broadcast television interview, is "If you try to hit a U.S. president, we will knock out a building."

Most analysts were supportive, however.

"This was a demonstration of political will and an important one," said Jeanne Kirkpatrick, who served in the Reagan administration as U.S. envoy to the United Nations.

Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, a Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee, said: "I think we had to do this. If we hadn't done this, he would have looked like a jellyfish."

Asked Sunday what effect the raid would have on Mr. Clinton's shaky image within the U.S. military, General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, hit the political equivalent of a home run for his boss.

"He has demonstrated that as a commander in chief he listens carefully to the situation; he acted decisively, he gave us clear instructions and he let us carry out those instructions once he gave us the general parameters. So I think he acted very skillfully as a commander in chief over the last several days, and I think that bodes well."

Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser under President George Bush, told CNN in a telephone interview that the raid ordered by Mr. Clinton was "a very useful thing for him to do" as a reminder to Mr. Hussein of U.S. resolve.

Other analysts noted that more tests awaited Mr. Clinton. Iraq continues to violate UN resolutions, according to American officials, and could seek to retaliate for the U.S. raid. Events in Somalia remain unpredictable. And it is unclear where the trail in the New York terrorism case will lead.

Senator Daniel R. Coats, an Indiana Republican who is leading the fight against lifting the ban on homosexuals in the military, said Sunday that he approved of Mr. Clinton's action against Iraq.

But he added coolly: "I don't think he can use this as a means of restoring all that credibility and experience that he needs to demonstrate to the world in terms of his grasp of foreign affairs."

SYRIA: In Region Full of War, Damascus Is Starting to Think of Peace With the Israelis

Continued from Page 1

tion for Syria, you can't help but feel there is something else happening here now," a European diplomat said. "The picture is still not clear, but things are moving, changing. And one thing you can say for sure is that for most Syrians, the prospect of another war is finished."

Exactly how far President Assad will go in meeting the expectations of some of his countrymen and wealthy supporters is unclear. While there is a yearning for peace, it is also true that there seems to be among the larger public a strong antipathy to Israel.

So far, Syrian negotiators in Washington have shown little flexibility in the peace talks. Damascus in their 10th round. Syria will there will be no agreement with Israel until it withdraws from all the Arab territories it occupied during the 1967 war.

The absolute minimum for Mr. Assad is the return of Syrian sovereignty over the Golan Heights, as well as the dismantling of Israeli settlements there.

And although Mr. Assad has suggested that the talks between Israel and his Arab partners may proceed at different speeds, he has so far given little sense that he is willing to make a separate pact with Israel before the larger and more intractable problems of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are resolved.

One Western diplomat in Damascus recounted conversations in which Syrians have openly talked about what they describe as a "peace dividend," a point of view reinforced, perhaps, by the new Syrian budget.

Although Western specialists warn that the details of military spending are concealed in the budget, the proportion of the overall budget devoted to military equipment and supplies declined from 26 percent last year to 21 percent in 1993-94.

Salwan Koudsi, head of the Arab Nationalist Party and the principal ally of President Assad's Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party in parliament, said that he, too, had heard the growing talk of peace.

"Of course many people think the peace is coming," he said. "Many people say for sure there will be peace."

But like others in Damascus, he plays down expectations and blames Israel. "Up to now, unfortunately, even after nearly 10 years of talks and one and a half years since the Madrid conference, there is no sign Israel is really ready to deal with the peace question in a way that will lead to any kind of agreement," he said.

The State Department has refused to remove Syria from its list of countries sponsoring terrorism, and Amnesty International and Jewish organizations argue that Syria is continuing to intimidate the 4,000 Jews in the country and obstruct their efforts to emigrate.

At the same time, Mr. Assad faces internal pressures that raise the stakes over economic reform. Half the 14 million people are under 19, and the population grows at a rate of 3.8 percent a year.

Moreover, even in secular Syria, where President Assad harshly suppressed Islamic militants in the early 1980s, he cannot ignore Islam's appeal to the jobless and poor.

"We need to invest in the private sector and expand investment because only then can we manufacture the jobs we need," said Saeb Nahas, the wealthiest and most prominent businessman in Syria who is an ally of Mr. Assad. "But we cannot do it like Eastern Europe. We must go gradually, and not hurt our people."

Then, Mr. Nahas said, Syria will be ready to compete with anybody. "Let them come," he said. "From Beirut or even from Jerusalem."

U.S. Warned the Iraqis Over UN Inspection Teams

WASHINGTON — Before ordering the attack on Baghdad, President Bill Clinton had warned Iraq that its continuing refusal to allow United Nations inspectors to monitor missile test sites could have "quite serious" consequences, and he said the matter must be resolved soon.

The blunt statement reflected increasing U.S. impatience with the renewed Iraqi intransigence. Despite a similarly strong warning from the UN Security Council, Iraq has given no sign that it would back down from its refusal to permit the inspections.

The standoff, which began in early June, has become the most serious between Iraq and the United Nations since one around the time that Mr. Clinton took office. That dispute involved Baghdad's refusal to allow UN inspectors to use their own aircraft on flights to and from Iraq and culminated in U.S.-led air strikes against Iraqi targets.

White House officials said that Mr. Clinton was determined to make clear that the United States would not tolerate further Iraqi interference with the UN inspections, which are authorized under the sanctions imposed after Iraq's defeat in the Gulf war.

The Security Council adopted a resolution warning of "serious consequences" if Baghdad refused to accept the installation of UN cameras at the missile test sites. That message was conveyed by Secretary-General Burtros Boutros Ghali to Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz.

Red Army Guerrillas Is Killed 2d Suspect In German...

West Divide Is...

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Pyongyang's Ambitions

North Korea has not built nuclear arms, but its ambitions are worrisome. Washington has been coaxing it to remain in the community of non-nuclear nations.

Bolstering the Economy

For all the talk of a difficult conference still ahead, the core of President Bill Clinton's economic program is now a done deal. The House and Senate reconciliation bills would both produce about a half-trillion dollars in deficit reduction over the next five years.

How Did Fermat Do It?

So now another bold mathematician thinks he has proved Fermat's last theorem, the most notorious mathematical puzzle of all time. And some of the world's leading mathematicians think he just might have done it.

Other Comment

A Landmark for Pakistan

In what could be a landmark decision, Pakistan's Supreme Court has overruled the dismissal by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and the National Assembly.

Futility in Copenhagen

It was a summit for nothing. Far from bringing a response to the great problems at hand, the 12 EC leaders only showed how much European union is in disarray.

Open the G-7's Doors To This Asian Symbol

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — It is time to breathe a bit of life into that seven old circus, the annual Group of Seven summit meeting. Next month, members of this self-appointed group will sit around in Tokyo, where the host nation and the leaders of the other big industrialized nations try to shuffle some of the blame for the state of the world onto one or more of the others.

But the efforts of Indonesia, current chairman of the group, have resulted in at least temporary Jakarta has tried to focus on economic issues on which it stands a chance of achieving something, rather than the political invective that was merely testament to its powerlessness.

A Russian Hand for NASA Would Help Both Sides

By Roald Sagdeev and Michael Nacht

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland — Last week's narrow victory for the space station Freedom in the U.S. House carried some upsetting news for the project's supporters.

The congressmen showed no inclination to invite serious Russian cooperation on the station's design — as recommended by the White House — probably because they fear some domestic jobs would be lost.

Late for Class: Hear the Voices of the Urban Young

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — The teenager called to ask if he could be excused from classes. Something bad had happened. He had attended a christening and a shootout had erupted.



The Victims Of Europe's Battering

By William Pfaff

BARCELONA — Europe currently is battered by the turbulence created by its Yugoslav fiasco, popular indignation to the Maastricht treaty's proposals for closer European political integration and a recession worse than anything since the Great Depression.

The latest meeting of the European heads of government ended in Copenhagen last week with little gained. EC leaders recognized that they cannot go on subordinating their own currencies and economies to a German economy in crisis, which is a step forward.

What is happening now has an unmistakably depressing effect in Spain, whose transformation over the last decade and a half has been based upon first its application for, and then its membership in, the European Community.

There was practical support from the European Community, of course, which continues. The Copenhagen meeting of the chiefs of state decided on a further financial injection of trans-European investment and the release of new development funds for Spain, Portugal, Greece and Ireland.

But the political-psychological support for Spain's transformation has been more important than the economic. This has overcome the established hostility to European liberalism and democracy that Franco and Francoism represented and that produced the attempted military coup of 1981.

The world got a good-humored lesson in Spanish separatism during the Barcelona Olympics last summer. The visitor on television never was left in doubt that Catalonia was host to the Games, with Spain incidental to the affair — the Spanish king, Juan Carlos I, accepting this with good grace.

Catalonia, after all, is a European nation of distinct language and individual history, which happened to fall within the borders of Spain and France, with whom it must coexist. It has a powerful and distinct cultural tradition: Miró, Dalí, the cellist Pablo Casals, the architect Antoni Gaudí and more — all are Catalans.

The success of the European Community is that it has not only reconciled the major European powers who in the past made a habit of war with one another. It has reconciled and pacified the minor ones. It has qualified regional nationalists, ethnic tensions inside Western Europe in a way that one might have hoped would be an example to Eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Soviet successor states.

The big story in Washington is the struggle over the federal budget, but that means nothing to the children of the cities. They are nobody's constituents. We hear about them mostly when they are killing somebody, and sometimes when they are dying. Given a choice, most of the country would like not to hear from them at all.

PARIS — Rarely has a keener electoral struggle taken place in Germany. It has been like a race between two horses of equal merits which alternately pass and repass each other until finally the one which is best ridden lands a winner by a short head. If the Government is prudent it will not be too much exalted by its victory, for the elections have demonstrated the onward march of Socialism. The day may be anticipated when the Socialists will fill the place in the German parliament hitherto occupied by the Centre. Nothing will be able to be done without them.

PARIS — Although confirmation is still lacking of the assassination of the ex-Tsar of Russia, there are strong indications that the report is founded. A Kiev despatch and several telegrams received yesterday [June 27] give the news from various sources, mostly confirming that the ex-Tsar, while being transferred from Ekaterinburg to Perm was bruised with a sword by a soldier of the Red Guard. Other reports state that the ex-monarch was shot or stabbed.

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] British bomber fleets roared over Hitler's European frontiers for the eighth consecutive night last night [June 27] to batter targets in west and north-west Germany, carrying the mightiest nonstop aerial offensive of the war into its second week. It was announced today. Mosquito bombers and Royal Air Force fighters pounded enemy airfields, radio stations, and communications lines to France at the same time and rounded out the night's work by shooting down two German fighters near Paris. Other planes continued the assault by daylight today with large-scale sweeps over northern France shortly after dawn.

Ike and Elvis: Let Us Salute the '50s

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Narcissism being natural, we who are in our 50s and were formed by the '50s naturally consider that decade fascinating and resent the clichés of contempt with which it is routinely denigrated. It was, we are told, more chrome and conformity, featuring a "silent generation" for which Eisenhower was "the bland leading the bland." Such innuendoes often issue from people who, being producers or admirers of the '60s, can't think clearly about anything.

Mr. Halberstam gives politicians their due, and more, but the book gets into high gear with his deft sketches of captains of commerce such as Harley Earl, Detroit's "Celi of chrome," who loved jets and sharks and gave cars tailfins just as Ike was giving the Interstate Highway System to Americans who suddenly were never far from Ray Kroc's multiplications of the McDonald brothers' San Bernardino hamburger stand. A "quiet" decade? More like a roaring one.

The girl whose family moved because blood dripped on the mother's head has not returned to school. It is believed that the student is now caring for the mother.

Mr. Halberstam bestows the adjective "historic" on Allen Ginsberg's Oct. 13, 1955, reading at Gallery Six, a converted auto repair shop in San Francisco, of his poem "Howl." ("I saw the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness/staring, mystical, naked.") But Mr. Halberstam nowhere notes the really historic harbinger of cultural change that began a month later when Bill Buckley published the first issue of National Review. That event is one more reason for saying that from the '50s came most of the best of the rest of the century.

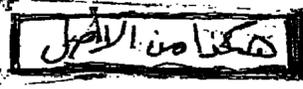
IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: March of Socialism PARIS — Rarely has a keener electoral struggle taken place in Germany. It has been like a race between two horses of equal merits which alternately pass and repass each other until finally the one which is best ridden lands a winner by a short head.

1918: Ex-Tsar Killed? PARIS — Although confirmation is still lacking of the assassination of the ex-Tsar of Russia, there are strong indications that the report is founded. A Kiev despatch and several telegrams received yesterday [June 27] give the news from various sources, mostly confirming that the ex-Tsar, while being transferred from Ekaterinburg to Perm was bruised with a sword by a soldier of the Red Guard.

1943: British Air Raid LONDON — [From our New York edition:] British bomber fleets roared over Hitler's European frontiers for the eighth consecutive night last night [June 27] to batter targets in west and north-west Germany, carrying the mightiest nonstop aerial offensive of the war into its second week. It was announced today. Mosquito bombers and Royal Air Force fighters pounded enemy airfields, radio stations, and communications lines to France at the same time and rounded out the night's work by shooting down two German fighters near Paris. Other planes continued the assault by daylight today with large-scale sweeps over northern France shortly after dawn.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINCIGUERRA, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL AFT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMEYER, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Advertising Director • ROBERT FARRE, Circulation Director, Europe International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Fax: Circulation, 46.37.06.51; Advertising, 46.37.52.12. Directeur de la Publication: Richard W. Huebner Chairman from 1953 to 1982: John Hay Whitney Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Fax: 65-2742354 Ming, Dir. Asia, Hoff D. Krueger, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 8610416. Fax: 861-3073 Mrs. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E, Tel. 836-4802. Fax: 071-240 2254 Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lutzback, Friedenstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt, Tel. (069) 720753. Fax: (069) 7273 10 Pres. U.S.: Michael Cowan, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: 212-752-0785 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337 © 1993, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN 0294-8852



CAPITAL MARKETS

French Franc Upsets Mark In Eurobond Sweepstakes

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — New-issue activity in the international bond market fell by a third in the second quarter from the record-breaking pace set in the opening three months of the year...

The mark sector was the big loser, with activity down 72 percent.

John Lipsky, chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc., anticipates "continued shifts in currency preferences."
"As the Deutsche mark weakens in Europe, we'll see a pattern away from the so-called core European currencies to the higher-yielding markets," he said.

Paris Fans Hopes for Rate Cut

Alphandery Says German Move Not a Prerequisite

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
PARIS — Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery said Sunday he could not exclude another cut in French interest rates even if Germany does not lower its rates.

Another Path for EBRD? New Chief Could Lead Shift to Public Sector

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Having erred once, the men and women who must name a new president to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development are likely to play it safe this time around and bring in not just a new leader but a more conventional banking ethos.

Food Exporters Warn G-7 Not To Ignore Them

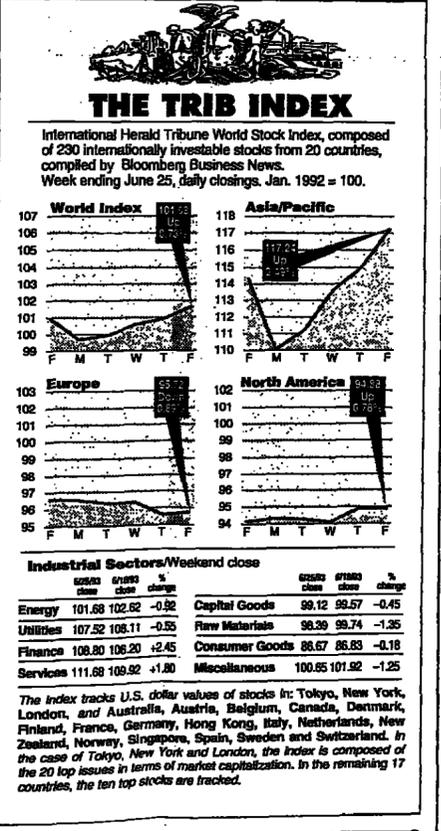
Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
BANGKOK — Fourteen major food producers demanded Sunday that the leading industrial countries include access for agricultural exports in their upcoming talks to break a logjam in world trade negotiations.

U.S. Plant May Be in BHP Plans

Agence France-Press
SYDNEY — Broken Hill Pty., the Australian steel giant, is considering a steel plant in the United States in retaliation for the threat by Washington to raise duties on steel imports...

China Vows One Yuan Rate By 1998

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
BEIJING — China will introduce a single exchange rate for its currency within five years as part of a bid to re-enter the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.



CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par 5, Par 10, Par 20, Par 50, Par 100, Par 250, Par 500, Par 1000, Par 2500, Par 5000, Par 10000. Lists rates for various currencies like Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, etc.

Dresden Notebook

A New City Look Is 800 Years Old

Once known as the Florence of the North for its Renaissance architecture, Dresden today is notable for its skyline of construction cranes. Virtually the entire old city, destroyed in a bombing on Feb. 13, 1945, is being rebuilt for the municipality's 800th anniversary in 2006.

King Kurt Talks Straight

Saxons call Kurt Biedenkopf, the state's premier, "King Kurt" with a wink toward his sometimes regal style. But Mr. Biedenkopf, who has been a constant thorn in the side of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, enjoys a much greater popularity than Mr. Kohl, his party chairman, despite a brutal honesty with regard to the pace of unification.

Crash Course for Bankers

When he came from Paraguay in 1990 to become the director of the Deutsche Bank office, colleagues of Wolf-Dietrich von Bothmer joked he had moved "from one developing country to another."

Real Estate Rebound

Next to construction, real estate is the city's most vibrant market, but investors should beware of the pitfalls. While the government has largely solved the problem of third-party claims on property, it is not above making claims itself.

L'AGEFI advertisement. Includes headline 'In the strategic power game, some people know how to make the winning move.', a photo of a newspaper, and contact information for L'AGEFI in various cities.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London. Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. June 25

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield. Includes entries for Treasury, Provincial, and Corporate bonds.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield. Includes entries for various international issuers.

Pound Sterling

Table of Pound Sterling bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield. Includes entries for UK and international issuers.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield. Includes entries for Japanese and international issuers.

NEW YORK (AP) - The following securities are quoted by the National Association of Bond Dealers...

Large table of New York bond prices, including Treasury, Municipal, and Corporate bonds. Columns include Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, June 25.

Table of mutual fund prices and performance metrics, including fund names, share prices, and returns.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen straight bond prices, similar to the top right section, listing various international issuers.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen straight bond prices, similar to the top right section, listing various international issuers.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'New Information', 'Floating Rate Bonds', 'BONDS: For...', and 'Daewoo Garen as Fa'.

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes and Fixed-Coupons.

Tool Orders Decline for First Time In 4 Months

WASHINGTON — Machine tool orders took their first fall in four months during May, sliding 8.9 percent as demand by Big Three automakers begins to wane...

Record-Low Yields Aid U.S. Growth

By John M. Berry. WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy is likely to get a boost from the Treasury bond market, where yields on long-term issues hit record lows Friday...

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 28 - July 2

Table listing economic events for various countries from June 28 to July 2, including interest rate changes, government announcements, and market movements.

New DOS Version Planned by IBM

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. plans to launch a new version of the DOS operating system on Tuesday that it says is superior to the latest product available from Microsoft Corp.

Best-Kept Fund Secret: Payment in Kind

By Susan Antilla. NEW YORK — A financial Doomsday scenario, 1993-style, goes like this: a record stock market begins to go into a tailspin, resulting in mass exodus by mutual fund investors...

BONDS: French Franc Grabs Market Share at Deutsche Mark's Expense

Continued from Page 9. In the aftermath of Mr. Alphandery's remarks it ended trading at 3.3715. According to Christopher Potts at Banque Indosuez, it appears headed back to 3.38. He also sees the spread on 10-year yields widening back to a range of 20 to 25 basis points.

Daewoo Goes Boldly — Even as Far as Uzbekistan

SEOUL — Unable to compete head-on with Japanese or Western automakers, Daewoo Motor Co. decided to go boldly where no automaker has gone before. Last March, South Korea's No. 3 carmaker broke ground on a \$200 million plant in Uzbekistan.

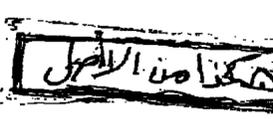
KOREA: Seoul's Pursuit of High Technology May Be Matter of Survival

Continued from Page 1. being moved offshore in search of less expensive labor markets. At the same time, companies in the United States and Europe, wary about protection of intellectual property and frustrated by lack of access to the Korean market, are withdrawing investments and growing stingier in transferring technologies that companies need to stay competitive.

Last Week's Markets

Table showing stock indices (Dow Jones, Nikkei, etc.) and money rates (Prime rate, Federal funds rate, etc.) for the week ending June 25.

BusinessWeek advertisement with text: 'This week's topics: Why Japan Can Still Say No, International Bank Scoreboard, What Bedevils Boeing, Apple's Future, Now, Even Peasants Have Beijing. Now available at your newsstand!' and contact information.



Nissan Importer Guilty in U.K. Case

LONDON — The head of Nissan U.K.'s former financial director, Frank Shannon, who previously admitted to the tax fraud, is the biggest loser in British history.

Hunt, 59, the managing director of the car dealership, was found guilty on Saturday of one charge of tax conspiracy. He was cleared of a second charge after three days of jury deliberations.

During the two-month trial, the prosecution said bogus invoices and sham shipping agents were used from 1975 onward to inflate the cost of importing Nissan cars into Britain.

The court found Mr. Hunt guilty of helping to defraud Nissan U.K. of £230 million.

Nissan U.K. lost its franchise to import and distribute Nissan Motor Co. vehicles at the start of last year when the Japanese company set up its own operations.

Mr. Hunt is to be sentenced on

Wednesday along with Nissan U.K.'s former financial director, Frank Shannon, who previously admitted to the tax fraud.

The prosecution alleged during the trial that the company's former chief, Octay Botnar, 80, took part in another fraud that involved siphoning off \$230 million in company profits. Mr. Botnar had left for

Switzerland by the time tax investigators descended on the concern's offices two years ago. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

(Reuters, AFP)

Rank Seen Leaving Venture

LONDON — Britain's Rank Organization PLC is expected to sell its 49 percent stake in the Rank Xerox office equipment concern to its U.S. joint venture partner, Xerox Corp., for up to £1.5 billion (\$2.2 billion), the Sunday Times said.

The report said Rank believed the sale would wipe out about £1 billion in debt and release cash for its leisure business.

The arrest was ordered by Milan magistrates in the 16-month corruption probe, which has hit all areas of Italy's political and business establishments. Mr. Graziosi, managing director from 1984 to 1992, is the third STET official implicated.

The sources said Mr. Graziosi was arrested on suspicion of paying, with the help of others, billions of lire in 1991 and 1992 to secure contracts for STET.

Macao Airport Plan Gains

Portugal, China Agree on Facility to Replace Ferries

LISBON — Portugal and China have agreed on all outstanding issues regarding the construction of an airport in the Portuguese territory of Macao, the Portuguese government said Sunday.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the agreement was reached during two days of talks in Lisbon earlier this week and the two sides had signed a series of air traffic agreements.

Portugal is building an airport on reclaimed land in Macao harbor, and it is due for completion in 1995. Macao currently relies on ferries to Hong Kong, which is 60 kilometers (37 miles) away, for most of its links with the outside world.

Its new airport will complete directly with a second airport planned for Hong Kong.

The statement said Portugal and China had also set up a working group to consider how Macao's currency would be handled once the territory reverts to Chinese rule in 1999, two years after nearby Hong Kong. The currency, the pataca, is issued by the Portuguese state-owned commercial bank Banco Nacional Ultramarino SA.

Hong Kong Airport Talks Resume

A British official said Saturday that China and Britain would resume talks in their dispute over the financing of Hong Kong's new airport and its related infrastructure on Wednesday, Bloomberg Business News reported from Hong Kong.

Anthony Goldsworthy, the British representative of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group, said the meeting was being held to continue discussions on financial arrangements for the airport project. The last round of talks on the issue, held on June 18, led to China approving a franchise to build a third road tunnel under Hong Kong's Victoria Harbor.

YPF Private-Sale Bids Exceed Global Quotas

BUENOS AIRES — Bidding for shares in the Argentine state oil company YPF, which is in the process of being sold into private hands, has exceeded all quotas set by the government, bank sources said Sunday.

The sources said that given the strong demand the price of the YPF initial public offering will be set at \$19.75 to \$20 a share.

Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo is to announce in New York on Monday the price for shares of the last major state-owned company to be privatized by President Carlos Menem's government.

The government is selling an initial 35 percent stake in YPF, including 25 million shares in Argentina, 52.5 million in the United States and 32.5 million elsewhere.

In Argentina, the offer has been divided into two parts. The government set aside \$400 million for those wishing to buy up to \$10,000 in shares. Banking sources said this class surpassed the quota, bidding for \$500 million worth.

Those wishing to buy more than \$10,000 worth far exceeded their quota of \$100 million for those wishing to buy up to \$10,000 in shares. The government is offering \$1.05 billion.

The government expects to collect up to \$8 billion from the sale of YPF, the largest company in Argentina.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 25.

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
AAV	100	100	100	100	0
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MONDAY SPORTS WIMBLEDON

Hair Yesterday, Now She's Gone

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune

WIMBLEDON — The following letter was said to have fallen from the bag of defending champion Andre Agassi after his third-round match at the Wimbledon tennis championships. Its authenticity has not been confirmed. Therefore, we have decided to run it in its entirety.

Dear Ann Lenders:

I am a 23-year-old man trying to make a living on the professional tennis tour. My problem is, I have a chance to win this tournament, which would be very crucial to my career, but my girlfriend won't even come watch me play.

I call her my "girlfriend." I use that term only out of convenience, because no word exists to categorize our relationship.

You will want to know her age. Barbara is an older woman. She is 51. Please, before you stop reading — I know how you feel about age differences in relationships — allow me to get this off my chest, or what's left of it.

Ann, I have been learning about the sweet mysteries of life, and this is one of them. I'm not sure I can fully explain — maybe she can't either. It doesn't matter. It's not easy to define our relationship. We came from completely different worlds, and we collided, and we knew we wanted to be in each other's company right then.

In many ways, she is the youngest woman I've ever known. We do such crazy, incredible things together. I have taken such chances with her, and experienced unexplainable rewards. This is just an example, but I have asked Barbara to remove almost all of the hair from my body.

I need to explain. Several months ago I began to suffer from tendinitis of the wrist. I was distraught. I began putting on weight. But Barbara wouldn't let me quit. One night while I was grieving she stopped me with her smile and said, "Zen Master" — that is her secret name for me — "look up at the night and count the stars for me." So I started counting them, and I was up to 463, when she started interrupting me. She shouted, "14... 83... 4,386... a trillion, zillion, quadrillion-million."

I turned to her, very upset, and said, "Barbra! You've made me lose count."

She said, "Exactly."

Reaching under my shirt, she plucked a hair from my chest and then placed it across my thumbnail. I looked at it under the light of the stars, while I heard Barbra explaining that I must shed this injury, just as we all must ultimately shed ourselves of the past. But I will always remember through it a wonderful sense of the time. But I will always remember this: She said, "It's like... spreading out the first syllable of that word; she went on, 'from the corner of your mind.' She sighed and whispered to nobody, 'Misty water full of memories.' Then she caught me gazing at her. She said: 'I'll get the wax!' and she ran into another room."

I WAS A RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE, as Barbra tore the hair out of me. I could breathe! She explained how the oxygen flow in my blood would no longer increase, feeding the cells that would combat my injury. The next day we were out on the court. She watched me hit a few shots, until I cried out in agony. I said: "It's no good, Barbra. I'm finished."

She stared at me, grasping her chin. "Try shortening your serve," she said.

"Like this?" I said, but it still hurt.

"No," she said, and she moved behind me, propping my arm behind my head. I she moved it was hopeless — why was she even bothering with me anymore? I was washed up. She looked at me, the tears flowing down my face, my dead arm still cocked miserably behind my head.

"Hit the ball, Andre," she ordered.

What else did I have to lose? I tossed the ball in the air and swung with everything I had — and it didn't hurt. I stared at her, mouth open, but she only handed me another ball. Another ace was followed by another, until I was bopping up and down in her arms. "And the best thing," she whispered, "bring with me," "is that your opponents won't be able to read your serve."

For the next two months Barbra and I were a team. We did everything together — lifting weights, running windprints, meeting with Hollywood producers, recording songs together, writing position papers for the White House. This is why I can't stop you from being a problem for me. She has incredible energy. We would hit tennis balls for hours and then walk back to the house with our arms around each other. I might be ready to drop, but she would rub my back and say, "I think it's time for another waxing."

By last week I was fully recovered, in time for the big tournament. We have just now finished the first week, and I've surprised even myself by how well I've played. But after each of my victories, I look into the stands and she isn't there, and I find myself wondering — what have I really won?

Forget about the practical problems — I need a body shave, and the itching is driving me crazy. I'm not even thinking about that. She says she will come to watch me when the tournament "heats up," but what if I lose my next match? Then everything we worked for will be ruined. It was going to be beautiful. I was going to win the tournament and then, looking up at her, fling off my baseball cap — and wig — to reveal that she had shaved my head as well! But now I'm so depressed, I just feel like walking onto the court bald some days.

I don't know what happened. One moment she was at my side, and the next she was jetting off — on my private plane, no less — to a cruise in the Mediterranean. I worry that I might have hurt her feelings with a joke I made recently. I said that if I was willing to remove my hair, then — I was just kidding about this — she at least ought to get her nose fixed. She knew I was kidding! Everybody loves her nose. But I don't know.

Do I deliver a thousand roses by helicopter onto her private yacht? Do I tell her to buy her own jet, she can't use mine any longer? Do I quit the world's greatest tennis tournament in order to convince her to return to me? Ah, call me —

WORRIED AT WIMBLEDON

SIDELINES

Commander In Chief Adds Irish Derby By Edging French Winner Hernando

KILDARE, Ireland (AP) — Commander In Chief added the Irish Derby to his triumph at the English Derby by holding off a late challenge Sunday from French Derby winner Hernando.

Commander In Chief and Hernando pulled away from the other nine horses about 400 meters from the finish line and crossed the \$350,000 race into a duel.

Commander In Chief, ridden by Pat Eddery, trounced the finish line three-quarters of a length ahead of Hernando, under American jockey Cash Asmussen. Forsee, a 25-1 shot ridden by John Murtagh in his first Irish Derby, was three lengths farther back.

It was Commander In Chief's fifth victory in five races, a sixth Irish Derby triumph for his English trainer, Henry Cecil, and a first for his owner Prince Khalid Abdullah.

Hernando, trained in France by Francois Boutin and owned by Stavros Niarchos, had won his last four races.

LeMond Drops Out of Tour de France

PARIS (AP) — Three-time champion Greg LeMond will not ride in the Tour de France, which starts Saturday because of an allergy that has weakened him too much for the grueling, three-week race, his team's manager said Sunday.

"Greg suffers from a weakness, an allergy from the Tour of Italy that weakened his immune system, which explains his great fatigue," Roger Legay, head of LeMond's GAN team, said at the French cycling championships in Chateaufort.

Legay said he will name an all French team for the Tour, while LeMond will recover at his European home in Belgium. The American cyclist has been riding poorly all season, dropping out of several races and finishing far back in the ones completed.

For the Record

The Phoenix Suns said they will not exercise their option on center Tom Chambers, giving the four-time All-Star an early release "to help his marketability." (AP)

Ian Watson has been charged with drunken driving after crashing his Mercedes sports car into a hedgerow near his home in Stropshire, England. The golfer's wife, Glendryth, was slightly injured. (UPI)

Quotable

Michael Calvin of the London Telegraph on American tennis writers: "An intense breed who rarely travel without a thesaurus and their analyst's telephone number."

Jose Gancedo on Texas Rangers teammate and fellow slugger Juan Gonzalez: "We don't talk about baseball. We talk about world problems, economics, Japanese art, Korean art. There are a lot of things you don't know about us."



Top-seeded Steffi Graf, even on one leg, has not been threatened during her first three matches.

In Playoff, Italy's Rocca Wins French Open Golf

PARIS — Costantino Rocca of Italy put himself into contention for the European Ryder Cup team when he won the French Open on Sunday, beating Paul McGinley of Ireland in a sudden-death playoff.

They had both finished at 11-under-par 273. McGinley shot a 3-under-par 68 and Rocca posted a 70 on the National Golf Course in Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines.

With the victory, Rocca moved into seventh place in the Ryder Cup points table. The top 10 golfers earn a spot on the team that will face the U.S. squad in England in September. Rocca would be the first Italian to play in the Ryder Cup.

Rocca, 36, appeared headed toward a comfortable victory when he holed a 35-foot (10 meter) putt to birdie the 15th and take a two-shot lead. McGinley bogeyed the 18th and the Italian looked safe.

But Rocca then bogeyed 16 and double-bogeyed the 18th to set up the playoff.

At the first extra hole, McGinley drove into heavy rough, chipped out, but then hit his third into the lake near the flag to double-bogey Rocca, although hitting well through the green, pinched back to six feet and took only two putts before he needed for victory.

Mark James of England was one shot back, shooting a 68 on Sunday for 274. Anders Forsbrand of Sweden, with a final-round 67, and Mark Roe of England, shooting 70, tied for fourth place at 275.

Corey Pavin, despite taking four shots from the edge of the 17th green for a double bogey, retained a one-shot lead Saturday after three rounds of the Greater Hartford Open in Cromwell, Connecticut.

Pavin shot a 3-over 73 for a 5-under 205 total. Don Pooley, who shot a 4-under 66, and Nick Price, who had a 69, were one shot back.



Becker's fans cast their vote. He has renewed himself on the All England Club's friendly green after the disasters of his clay spring.

Already-Rich Daigle Taken No. 1 in NHL Draft, Kozlov No. 4

QUEBEC — The Ottawa Senators, as expected, made Alexander Daigle the No. 1 pick in the National Hockey League's entry draft and wasted little time in coming to terms with him.

Pierre Larocq, the agent for the 6-foot, 170-pound (182-meter, 76-kilogram) center from the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League, said he had agreed in principle to a multi-year contract with Ottawa even before Saturday's draft.

Terms were not disclosed, but it was believed that Daigle's contract was worth about \$12 million for five years. Before even playing his first NHL game, he will be ranked sixth in the league in salary, behind Mario Lemieux, Wayne Gretzky, Eric Lindros, Mark Messier and Brett Hull.

Lemieux married his longtime girlfriend, Nathalie Asselin, in a ceremony Saturday in Montreal.

Gretzky has filed a \$6 million suit against Nike Inc., alleging that the athletic equipment company reneged on a deal for him to endorse a denim clothing line.

Daigle, 18, was considered the most gifted offensive player in a crop of good offensive players. The Canadian junior Chris Pronger was the No. 2 pick, by the Hartford Whalers. He was the top-rated defenseman in the draft, but hardly reflected a trend in the first round, in which 18 forwards were taken in the first 26 selections as teams tossed around draft picks like loose pucks.

The Whalers traded up to No. 2 with San Jose by giving the Sharks a second-round pick. The Whalers then took Pronger and the Sharks wound up with Viktor Kozlov of Russia, one of eight forwards selected among the top nine picks.

Kozlov, a 210-pounder from the Dynamo Moscow team, was the highest rated European in the draft. He was one of eight Europeans taken in the first round, which was largely dominated by Canadian players.

Last year, 11 Europeans were among the first 24 picks and a record 83 overall.

The New Jersey Devils acquired two forwards in separate deals, acquiring forward Corey Miller from the Los Angeles Kings for a fifth-round draft pick, then getting Mike Peluso from Ottawa to complete an earlier trade for goaltender Craig Billington.

Andy Moog, who ended the regular season as the NHL's hottest goalie but couldn't bring Boston to the Stanley Cup, was traded to the Dallas Stars on Friday for goalie Jon Casey.

It took nearly five hours to complete the first five rounds of the draft, and nearly 10 hours before the Pittsburgh Penguins tabbed Swedish defenseman Haas Jonsson with the final selection of the 11th round.

The other Europeans chosen in the first round were:

• Niklas Sundstrom, a center from Sweden who is rated a sure bet to play in the NHL, 8th, by the New York Rangers.

• Kenny Jonsson, a two-way defenseman from Sweden, 12th, Toronto.

• Mats Lindgren, a Swedish forward, 15th, Winnipeg.

• Jesper Mattsson, a wing from Sweden, 18th, Calgary.

• Saku Koivu, a center from Finland, 21st, Montreal.

• Anders Eriksson, a defenseman from Sweden, 22d, Detroit.

• Stefan Bergqvist, a defenseman from Sweden, 26th, Pittsburgh.

Other Europeans in later rounds:

Second Round — 27, Ottawa, Radim Bielik; 28, Dallas, Andrei Kostin; 29, Anaheim, Nikolai Tsybulya; 30, St. Louis, David Burrows; 31, San Jose, Petr Vozna; 32, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 33, Toronto, Denis Tsvetkov; 34, Dallas, Denis Tsvetkov; 35, Philadelphia, Alexander Budulov; 36, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 37, Dallas, Denis Tsvetkov; 38, San Jose, Ville Peltonen; 39, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 40, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 41, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 42, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 43, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 44, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 45, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 46, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 47, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 48, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 49, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 50, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 51, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 52, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 53, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 54, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 55, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 56, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 57, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 58, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 59, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 60, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 61, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 62, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 63, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 64, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 65, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 66, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 67, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 68, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 69, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 70, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 71, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 72, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 73, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 74, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 75, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 76, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 77, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 78, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 79, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 80, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 81, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 82, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 83, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 84, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 85, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 86, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 87, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 88, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 89, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 90, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 91, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 92, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 93, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 94, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 95, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 96, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 97, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 98, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 99, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga; 100, Philadelphia, Jozsef Varga.

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Babes in Hollywood: The Rush Is On

By Kenneth M. Chanko

NEW YORK — Children are being seen, heard and, in general, causing all sorts of commotion on movie screens this summer. They are bonding with killer whales ("Free Willy") and matching wits with dinosaurs ("Jurassic Park"), finding dad a mate ("Sleepless in Seattle") and setting him straight ("Father Hood"), mixing it up in cartoonish adventures ("Dennis the Menace") and hitting the road in a kind of "Easy Rider" about troubled prepubescents ("Josh and S.A.M.")

Though Hollywood has always had a place in its heart for precocious preteens, such child stars of yesteryear as Shirley Temple and Mickey Rooney were curious — if hugely popular — anomalies, their movies serving as quaint diversions during the Depression years. Even the early 1960s boomlet of Disney family fare looks more like a minor ripple compared to the current tidal wave of movies featuring children.

Now deemed big business, young performers are being vigorously packaged in everything from high-yield-infested John Hughes comedies to more traditional action-adventures to adult tales about broken homes primed for mending.

Hollywood clearly sees dollar signs in stores featuring children, but it isn't just because of the success of "Home Alone" or Disney's recent animated fare. Market research has transformed PG — and its older brother, PG-13 — into the box-office power rating of choice.

Five years ago lamed-for-PG-13 projects like "Jurassic Park" and "Last Action Hero" would have undoubtedly boosted R-style violence. But Hollywood today has latched firmly onto family fare, in part because of repeat business. Movies aimed at children also lend themselves to lucrative merchandising, and they are the hottest sellers in the home video market.

For years we concentrated on the largest moviegoing audience, which was 18 to 35," says Terry Semel, president of Warner Brothers. "Now, 10 years later, many of those people have children of moviegoing age. The family audience, which in the past was underserved, is huge. Everyone has recognized that."

Fueling this kid-movie barrage are the baby boomers in the upper echelons of Hollywood. These young yuppie executives are not about to leave themselves completely out of the loop: Several movies starring children are geared just as much for adults as for youngsters. Steven Soderbergh, who wrote and directed the forthcoming "King of the Hill," about a 12-year-old boy during the Depression, has one slant on why projects are abounding with young protagonists these days.

"Movie writers are still in their 20s when they sell their first screenplay, and since



Mason Gamble, who plays the title role in "Dennis the Menace." Children are the hot stars of the summer movie season.

writers tend to write about things within their realm of experience, you're seeing more stories with kids."

Tom Jacobson, president of motion picture production at Fox (and the father of two), says: "Contrary to what some people would like to believe, Hollywood is family oriented. A lot of people in this business are family conscious, and part of it is because we're all having kids. The swing to family movies is the result of something I like to call common cultural creative instincts."

"The marketplace is changing," says Bob Weinstein, co-founder with his brother,

Harvey, of Miramax. "People want softer entertainment. We'd be foolish not to recognize that." Besides, Bob Weinstein has two daughters, ages 12 and 7, and for the first time he's having fun talking shop with them. "They're my new script consultants."

There are several trends in Hollywood as a result of this cornucopia of films. Casting directors — some of whom are beginning to specialize in children — are launching full-throttle search-and-employ missions.

Young moviegoers responsible for the gigantic gross of "Home Alone" have not only helped make Macaulay Culkin a

multimillionaire, they've also greatly enhanced the job prospects of their peers. "It seems as though we're constantly on the lookout for prepubescent boys," says Jane Jenkins, casting director for "Dennis the Menace." With 12-year-olds being especially popular in scripts these days, Jenkins adds, "you have to make sure they finish shooting before their voices break."

Kenneth M. Chanko, who writes about movies and video for Parenting and Entertainment Weekly, wrote this for The New York Times.

Consider the Subject of 'Off Of'

By William Safire

NEW YORK — Do you get angry at people who get angry with you? Do you get off on zapping people for getting off of the subject?

If so, you are a preposition freak. Judy Stoffman of Toronto sends a photocopy of a page from Calvin Trillin's new book, "Remembering Denny," containing a passage about "the extracurricular part of Yale that Griswold had washed off of from the start." Cries Stoffman: "Calvin, how could you 'off of' with your head!"

Even a single off can stir consternation among preposition freaks. Ann Harty of Pittsburgh sends this ad from AT&T and wonders if she has to refrain her ear for language: "Now there's a way to save off AT&T's basic rates," goes the ad, repeating the curious usage with "Save off direct-dialed, AT&T Long Distance." Not off of, just the single preposition off — but back when Alexander Graham Bell was operating, the expression was save on, as in "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you. We can save on long-distance rates!"

I save save on (just as I achieve a saving at the Blue Ridge Factory Outlet Center in Martinsburg, West Virginia, which allows me to add to my savings in the bank; I'm cheap but consistent). Save off may be in use, but not common use; for a copywriter, it's a wrong number.

And off of, though much more common is a case for the Squad Squad, the redundancy watchers. Yes, it can be found in Shakespeare, in "Henry VI, Part II," when Simcox is asked by the cardinal, "What art thou doing?" The Duke of Suffolk asks, "How cam'st thou so?" and Simcox replies, "A fall off of a tree." But use it only if you like to affect dialect; if you prefer Standard English, get off it, not off of. To sign off is neither dialect nor slang, but bureaucratic gibberish.

Finally, to angry at vs. angry with. "A commentator noted that President Clinton was angry at his side," writes Sam Berliner of Sea Cliff, New York. "Isn't proper usage angry with? One may be angry over a deed or angry with the doer, but not angry at, or is this mere pedantry?"

Pedantry is a good word for it. "The present meaning of with," says William A. Kretschmar Jr. of

the University of Georgia Linguistic Atlas Project, "is one of inclusion (you go with somebody, coffee with cream), but there are many words in English that testify that it used to mean just the reverse: with-stand means 'stand against,' with-hold means 'hold back,' and with-draw means 'draw away from.' Modern variation in usage, such as angry with . . . angry at, occurs because speakers are looking for a particular shade of meaning."

That would explain the current academic vogue use of speak to a question, which is more direct than speak about, even though speak to seems to turn an abstract question into a sentient human being. Undermining angry with, Kretschmar asks, "Doesn't anger set people at odds, rather than with each other in feeling?"

Either is correct. Better not to get angry with or at anybody, least of all preposition freaks.

"The assumption here," John Vinocur writes from Paris, "is that Helmut Kohl is an excellent politician." Toward the end of an original analysis of anti-foreigner terrorism in Germany — and the insight that the German chancellor is driven by a need for national normality — the executive editor of the International Herald Tribune concludes with "The presumption here is that Helmut Kohl is an excellent politician."

A pundit perusing this piece thinks to himself, "Uh-oh — the writer knows something I don't," and gives it a second, closer reading. That's because the writer has given the reader a clue to the progression of his thinking: He starts with an assumption and concludes with a presumption. The words overlap in some senses, but they are not synonyms; something is afoot in the choice of first one, then the other.

Climb the ladder of inference: To suppose is "to guess." I suppose you're interested in this stuff, but it could be that your eye is just stopping over from the ad on the facing page. To assume is stronger, "to accept tentatively," either as the basis for argument or in the absence of evidence to the contrary; you can assume, for example, that anybody who makes it to chancellor must be a good politician. To presume is strongest of all, "to take

for granted," not just hypothetical but authoritatively.

Consider the presumption of innocence; it gives the accused a lot more protection than a mere assumption would. David Mellinkoff, in his new Dictionary of American Legal Usage, shows how the verb presume is converted by stages into a rule of law: "(1) is a fact; and then (2) to infer from A that something else (B) is also a fact, though you are not certain that it is; and then (3) to conclude as a matter of law that, in the absence of sufficient evidence to the contrary, B is a fact." For example, when you send a computer fanatic an E-mail message, you draw a reasonable inference (unless there's been some huge power blackout in that area, with systems crashing and teeth gnashing) that he's received it, and you then presume he has.

O. K., then: Was the reporting error? Henry Stanley corrects when he attests his immortal line in 1871, upon finding David Livingstone in darkest Africa, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

You have to get inside Stanley's head. You've been tracking around the Congo for months, following rumors of the "lost" Livingstone, and here's this white man who could be him (yes, him, not her). If you're skeptical, you'd say, "Dr. Livingstone, I suppose?" If you're hopeful but not sure, you'd say, "Dr. Livingstone, I assume?" Only if you are fairly certain and want to close the deal would you say, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume!" I think Stanley, eager to get and file his story, was pushing it.

Presume's other sense — "to venture without permission," like presuming to say, "Hi, Helmut" to Chancellor Kohl — reinforces the degree of force in presumption. In the piece by Vinocur, the point made by the contrasting synonymy is the march from tentative assumption to more conclusive presumption; I am certain that he, acting on the facts at hand, would have said, "Dr. Livingstone, I assume!"

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 4

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Austria	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Belgium	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Denmark	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
France	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Germany	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Greece	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Italy	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Spain	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
UK	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12



North America	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Alaska	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Canada	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
USA	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bangkok	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Hong Kong	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Manila	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Seoul	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Tokyo	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12

Africa	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Kenya	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
Nigeria	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12
South Africa	20-22	19-26	10-12	20-22	19-26	10-12

CROSSWORD

New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

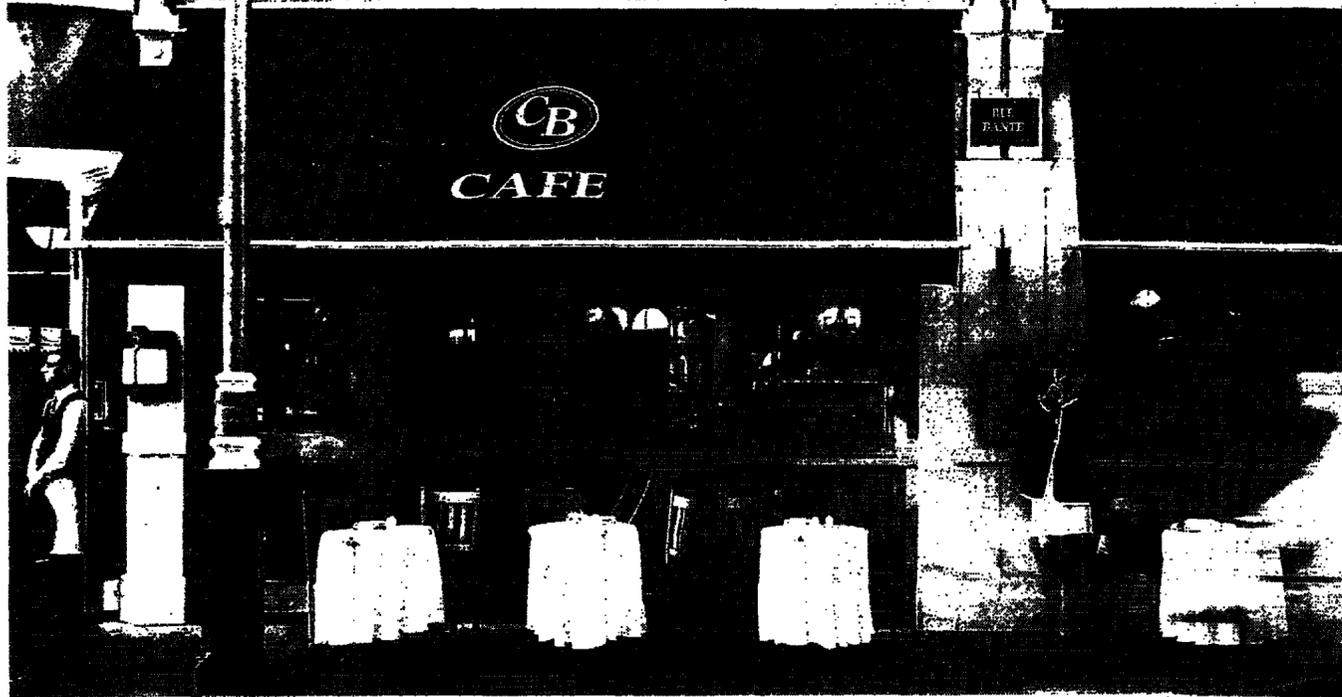
ACROSS

- Gorge-ous place?
- Reman
- Vaudenville
- Piero's its cap.
- Eagle's home
- Hung fire
- Concub, e.g.
- Thwarted
- Able
- Umbrageous plant
- Address
- Subsively
- High goals
- Important acid, for short
- Figure out
- Argentine timber tree
- Neat as
- Post Lazarus
- In two Comb form
- Upset
- Happen
- Last word
- Roman fiddler
- Aurucule
- Primer, e.g.
- Criticize severely
- More wan
- Clare Boothe
- Sound system
- Onassis nickname
- Arabian gull
- Perplexed
- A mark of sorrow
- Pub drinks
- Awed
- Influencers in the dust
- She objectively
- Novelists
- Islands, today
- DOWN
- 18 into
- Angler's barb
- Calla lily, e.g.
- Fam. member
- Partaining to distance
- Neural networks
- Sound of parking day?
- Most peculiar
- Ems and Baden-Baden
- Intensely worded
- Of bees
- Nairobi's land
- Do road work
- Clear by laymen
- Base topper
- Heroic
- Perplex or ruffle
- Not sliced
- Anti-hate org.
- Tropical verb
- Wharton School deg.
- Pop's partner
- Honest
- Present
- Scant
- Boundary
- Comb form
- Remove, as wire on a spool
- Algers native quarter
- Eats away
- Simon's Suite
- Age of Anxiety poet
- Commemorative slab
- Lumberjack
- Rainbow
- Biblical oldest
- Ancient Syna
- Fix over
- Germ for a novel
- Stowe character

Solution to Puzzle of June 25

BACK	PEBA	MURAT
GRLE	ENOL	UPONA
BEAR	ADRA	LAVER
ENSNALED	LEVER	
CAPELLA	VETI	
REMP	OLIVA	BIALE
ADAR	DEGAS	AKIN
MENO	OREL	ODETS
PRESTO	REST	
EIRE	MERONIC	
ADULT	SOTTI	VOVER
BERYL	TATIT	AVER
ELATE	ONIE	TEME
SELES	PUER	ELIS

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.



AT&T Access Numbers	
AMERICAN SAMOA	633-2-USA
AUSTRALIA	0014-851-011
CAMBODIA	800-0011
CHINA, PRC**	10811
COOK ISLANDS	09-111
GUAM	818-872
HONG KONG	800-1111
INDIA*	800-117
INDONESIA*	800-801-10
JAPAN	0039-111
KOREA	009-11
KOREA	11*
MACAO	0800-111
MALAYSIA	800-8011
NEW ZEALAND	800-911
PHILIPPINES	105-11
SAPAN*	235-2872
SINGAPORE	800-0111-111
SRI LANKA	430-430
TAIWAN	0880-10288-0
THAILAND*	0019-911-1111

AT&T puts the world at your fingertips. Just dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from for quick, clear connections back to the U.S. and lots of other countries. International calling made simple is all part of The 7 Plan from AT&T.

